Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1835. [No. 2,527.

(CIRCULAR.)

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.

IT having been intimated by several Officers in the Honourable East-India Company's Military service in India, and other Friends connected with the East-Indies, that it was very desirable a regular House of ARMY AGENCY, in LONDON, of His Majesty's Service, would undertake the agency and concerns of Officers in the Company's service:

MESSRS. ASHLEY AND SON, ARMY AGENTS AND BANKERS, 135, REGENT STREET, beg leave to offer their services to transact such business for all Officers proceeding to India, now serving there, or returning home on furlough or retirement, who may rely on an active and assidous attention to their interests.

It frequently happens that Company's Military Officers, not possessing the advantage of having a regular Regimental Agent like those in the King's Service, are put to much inconvenience on landing in England, by not knowing to whom to apply in London for information and assistance. To remove that difficulty and embarrassment, Messrs. ASHLEY and SON will be happy to receive communications immediately on the arrival of such Officers and expeditiously forward the requisite remittances, in the usual mode adopted in His Majesty's Service.

Officers on service, desirous to remit money to England, may forward their Bills to Messrs. ASHLEY and SON, who will receive the proceeds and invest them in the public funds or, otherwise apply them as they may be directed. Also Pay and Pensions may be received by them by power of Attorney, and much trouble and delay thereby saved to Officers or their Widows who reside abroad or at a distance from London.

Particular attention will be paid to orders of supply from Regiments in India for Clothing and Military Equipments, of whatever description, and great care taken that the articles are properly selected, packed, and shipped to their destination.

The experience Messrs. ASHLEY and SON have had for many years in conducting the Agency of several Regiments of the King's Service, and *being Regimental Agents recognized by the War Office*; will it is hoped, be considered by Officers of the Honourable Company's Service, a guarantee of their ability to execute the trust they solicit; and they beg to assure those gentlemen, that their establishment is conducted upon liberal principles, and will meet every demand on its services.

Messrs. ASHLEY and SON have great pleasure in mentioning that they had the honour to be Agents to the 27th or Enniskillen Regiment of Foot, to which they were appointed by its Colonel, the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, a nobleman whose name will ever rank amongst the most illustrious of the British Army in India.

135, *Regent Street, London, January*, 1835.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 14th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for public Sale by Auction, at their Rooms, a few pieces of British Woollens, Red, Blue and Green, a large assortment of Piece Goods, of various descriptions, in a sound and damaged state, sundry articles of Household Furniture, a few Marine Barometers, Box Wood Thermometers, the remainder of an Invoice of Hardware, Portuguese Paper, about 150 Prime Hams, sides of Bacon, a few dozens of Brown's Cantenac, and Genl. Palmer's Claret, in cases of three dozens, also a variety of Silver Plate, belonging to an Officer quitting the Presidency, together with several superior Horses as below enumerated. The plate comprises—Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basins, Egg Frame, Butter Cooler, Cream Ewers, Toast Rack, Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Soup Ladles, Gravy Spoon, Fish Knife, Wine Strainer, Salt, and Sugar Ladles, Butter Knife, Spoons, Forks, &c. a Double Barrelled Percussion Gun, in case complete, a new Regulation Sword, and several Articles of Furniture.

AT NOON,

A high Cast Arab Horse—a capital charger.

ALSO,

A Bay Arab Saddle Horse with black points, 5 years old, 14 hands high, a Grey Arab Horse, has been used as a Draught or Saddle Horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high.

A compact Stylish Bay Arab—aged; has been used as Parade Horse; with any other Horses and Carriages that may offer.

Nesbit Lane, 14*th October*, 1835.

BEER.—Hodgson, Bass, Allsopp, and Ind and Smith, ripe and of superior quality, in quantities of not less than SIX dozen, at SIX AND HALF Rupees per dozen, Cash. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at the Godowns of MR. GREY.

Rampart Row, 14*th October*, 1835.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE COMMON ASSIGNEE OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.

ON Wednesday the 25th of November proximo, at 4 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public auction (under the sanction of the above authority), on the Premises at the Head of Duncan Road. That extensive parcel of Ground with covered sheds, out Houses, Bungalow, &c., known as the "Duncan Rope Walk" the property of HORMAJEE DHUNJEE PATELL, (a partner in the firm of THOMAS CRAWFORD and Co.) an Insolvent.

TERMS OF SALE.

1st. The Lot shall be knocked down to the highest bidder, who shall be declared to be the purchaser.

2nd. A deposit of (25) twenty five per cent shall be paid down forthwith on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder of the purchase money on or before the 10th December following; when the Title deeds shall be executed being previously prepared at the expense of the Purchaser.

3rd. Intending purchasers are to satisfy themselves as to the extent and measurement of the above property.

4th. In failure of a due compliance with the above terms, the Lot will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit all advantages and make good all losses.

N. B. This Property being sold with the sanction of the Mortgagees, Messrs. JEHANGEER and MANOCKJEE NASSERVANJEE the said parties engage to join with the COMMON ASSIGNEE in the conveyance to the purchaser.

On the same date, will be sold all the Materials and Machinery connected with the above named Establishment in such Lots, as may appear most advantageous to the Estate of the Insolvent.

Nesbit Lane, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

NOTICE.—On Monday the 26th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for Sale, by Public Auction, at his residence, near the 3 mile stone, Mazagon, the Household Furniture and Property of MANSFIELD FORBES, Esq.

And on Friday following, the 30th Instant, are instructed to sell the Household Furniture and property of CHARLES NORRIS, Esq., at his residence, Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Further particulars will appear in Catalogues, and future Advertisements.

Nesbit Lane, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A FEW Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS AND CO. of London, are for sale at the office of the undersigned, in sets of £ 150, 200, 300, and 400, at the exchange of 1 | 10½ per Bombay Rupee; and £ 500 and upwards, at the exchange of 1 | 11 per Rupee. From parties at out-stations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. the undermentioned, from *Barton and Gueslier, af Bordeaux.*

In case of 1 doz. each.

Barsac	each	Rs. 23	per doz.
Red Hermitage	"	" 28	"
Mouton do	"	" 18	"
St. Julian do	"	" 13	"
Fine Old Cognac	"	" 15	"
Cognac	"	" 12	"

From *Shaw and Maxwell.*

In cases of 3 doz. each.

Very superior Sherry	Rs, 23	per doz.
Brown Sherry	" 15	"
Port Wine	" 18	"

Good Pale Sherry	each	Rs. 200	per Hhd.
Ditto	"	" 100	" Qa. cask.

In cases of 6 doz. each.

Ditto	"	" 12	per doz.
Superior Sherry	"	" 130	" per Qr. cask.

In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each.

Raspberry Ratafia	"	" 15	per doz.
Cherry Ditto	do.	do.	

Bombay, 14*th October*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a decree of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 5th day of September 1835, made in the Causes of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, and MEETIBOYE Widow, Executor and Executrix of the late HORMUSJEE EDULJEE CAMAJEE deceased, MUNCHERJEE HORMAJEE CAMAJEE, BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, an Infant by his mother and next friend the said MEETIBOYE Widow, PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, and HEERABOYE his wife, against NASSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, and of the said NASSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, against the said MEETIBOYE Widow and MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE, the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of the said HORMUSJEE EDULJEE CAMAJEE the Testator in the pleadings mentioned (who died on or about the 5th day of July 1830), are forthwith to come in and prove their debts and claim their legacies before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court at his Chambers, in the old Secretariate Premises, at Bombay aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. W. MORRIS,

Solicitor for the complainants in the first named cause, and for the Defendants in the second suit.

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી મુમબ્ઇની જુડીકેટરની પાદશાહી અપરીમ કોરટમાં તારીખ ૫ મી માર્ચ પટમ્બર માસે ૧૮૩૫ ને ઇને દાદાભાઇ હોરમજી કામાજી તથા મીઠીબાઇ વીધવા તે મરનાર હોરમજી ઇદલજી કામાજીનાં વકીલ તથા વકીલાટનો તથા મંજીયેરજી હોરમજી કામાજી તથા બેરામજી હોરમજી કામાજી ઇ૦ ઘાલદ તેઉની વતી તેઉની મી ઉપર કરેલી મીઠીબાઇ તથા પેશનજી હોરમજી કામાજી તથા તેઉની બરીમઅઇ શીરાંબાઇની ફરીયાદી નસરવાંનજી હોરમજી કામાજી ઉપર થાઇછે તે કજીયાઓ તથા ઉપર કરેલા નસરવાંનજી હોરમજી કામાજીની ફરીયાદી ઉપર કરેલી વીધવા મીઠીબાઇ તથા મંજીયેરજી હોરમજી કામાજી ઉપર થાઇછે તે કજીયાઓ ઇ૦ હેકમ નામું થાઇછે તે મુજબ ઉપર કરેલા કજીયાઓનાં મુદ્યા ઐયાઓ હોરમજી ઇદલજી કામાજી (જે તારીખ ૫ મી જુલાઇ સને ૧૮૩૫ ને ઇને અથવા તેટલાઓજ મરણ પાંમેછે) ને વસીયત નામું કરનાર જણાંવેલેછે તેઉનાં માંગનારાઓ તથા ઇકદારો ઇતાવલેથી કી મરણઇ અમે જુનાં સેકરેટરી વાલાં ઘરમો ઉપર કરેલી કોરટનાં મારાતર ઉલીમ પેનવીક ઇયાકરનની હજુરમો તેઉનાં ઓરડા અમે પોતાનાં દરકિ લેઇણાં તથા દાવા તથા દરકિ ઇકને શાબેત કરવા કી કરેમાથી મુકસે તે તેણાંવો ઉપર કરેલાં હેકમ નામાંનાં લાલચી બાતલ થાસે*

કેચ ઇસલાઉ મારીશ*

પેરલા કજીયાઓ પુરીયાદી દરનારાઓનો વકીલ તા બીજાને જવાબ દેનારાઓનો વકીલ*

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. a few six dozen Chests of Hock, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. Sherry in Wood from the following Houses, viz.

Messrs. Rusken, Telford, and Co. . . . . at Rs. 500 per butt.

Duff and Legh . . . at Rs. 350 per hhd.

Bombay, October 14*th*, 1835.

FOUND.—A DOG, any person owning the same, on giving a proper description of him, and paying the expense of this advertisement shall receive him on application at this office.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S COS. CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, price 20 Rs. per dozen Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.—For Sale at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO., Government Bills of Van Dieman's Land, Sydney, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius, at 30 days sight, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury London, in sets of £100, and £300 and one £297, 15, 7, at the exchange of 1 | 11 per Rupee, and one on the Accountant General of His Majesty's Navy at three days sight, per £126 16*s.* at 1 | 10½ per rupee.

Dady's Buildings, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

FOR SALE—Gold Sovereigns, at 11 Rupees each,—Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 14*th October*, 1835.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURNAND CO.

Mumm, Giesler and Co's. Champaign, at			45 Rs. per doz.
Do	Hock	30	" "
Do	Moselle	25	" "
Cockburn's Leith Sherry		24	" "

And Geneva in Cases and Carboys.

Rampart Row, 14*th October*, 1835.

A CARD.—Messrs. MCAULAY AND HARRISON, in announcing that they have commenced business, as Engineers, Plumbers, and Brass and Iron Founders, in the vicinity of Mazagon Dock Yard, where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work that come within those branches of trade, beg to solicit public patronage: and to assure all who may honor them with orders, that by means of Machinery, &c. procured from England, they are enabled to produce manufactures, at and below the English prices, and of equal quality with those of home production.

Engineer and ordnance officers at the Presidency, and out stations, may depend on obtaining from the advertisers every description of article required in their departments, on moderate terms, and with all possible punctuality.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

TO BE LET.—A commodious house, fitted up with every convenience for a family, with a garden attached, situated near the race Stand, Byculla. For particulars application should be made to Mr. MCAULAY, on the premises, or at the Dock Yard, Fort.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—Several fashionable light Carriages, painted in various colours lately imported, and expressly *built* for India, by *Kesterton*, of London. The above may be viewed in the Godown opposite to the Apollo Cotton screws.

CURSETJEE ARDASEER AND Co.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January. (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants, of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

PROSPECTUS.

OF A NEW JOURNAL TO BE CALLED THE BOMBAY EXAMINER AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER,—In presenting to the Public the Prospectus of a New Journal, the Projectors, fully sensible of the distrust with which any announcement of an undertaking of this description is regarded by the community, from the failure of the numerous Ephemeral Publications with which the Press has from time to time successively teemed, have resolved upon making no other promises than those which a very moderate share of public support will enable them to perform. Their claims to this they rest principally upon the uncompromising manner in which all subjects of general interest will be discussed in their Journal in a tone of moderation equally free from party influence or private bias as they will be from personalities and declamatory invective—In tracing abuses to their source and fearlessly exposing them wherever they may be found, measures will be censured, not men and their private characters.

The pages of the "EXAMINER" will contain Editorial articles upon subjects connected with Indian and European Politics, Political and Literary Essays, original and selected; Poetry, extracts from the principal Indian and European Magazines and Reviews, with such correspondence as its supporters may send to the Editor.

Upon this last point, the most scrupulous secrecy will be observed, as when once a communication is admitted into the columns of the "EXAMINER," the name of the Writer (be the consequences what they may) will never be disclosed except at his own request.

The first number of the "EXAMINER" will be published in the course of this Month, and continued twice a week, to appear regularly every Monday and Thursday morning, accompanied by a PRICE CURRENT twice a week also, containing every species of information usually found in publications of that description.

As the Type in which the Journal will be printed is perfectly new, and on English Paper, it is hoped that this and every other part of the mechanical getting up of the "EXAMINR" will give univer, sal satisfaction.

The terms of subscription,, are as follows: For the EXAMINER alone 4 Rs. per month payable monthly.

To the PRICE CURRENT or COMMERCIAL REPORTER alone, 2 Rupees do. do.

Subscribers to both will be allowed them at the rate of Rs. 5 per month.

The names of Subscribers and communications to be addressed to the Editor Bombay, in Tamarind Lane, near Messrs. McGregor, Edmond and Co's. Office, within the Fort.

N. B. The above publication, "the Bombay Examiner and Commercial Reporter," will be issued should, a sufficient number of Subscribers be procured, to encourage the attempt.

Bombay, 14*th October*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... „ 2
Interest Bonds..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... „ 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attendded to.

Gazette Office, 14*th October*, 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 tons Burthen.

"*THE CARNATIC*;"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

"*THE MALABAR*;"

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here in this month, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new Ship KIRKMAN FINLAY, 439 Tons ℔ Register, ALEXANDER RUSSELL Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th inst. Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to Capt. RUSSELL.

Bombay, 14*th October*, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.

THE new Ship Bombay PACKET, 425 Tons ℔ Register, JAMES GARNOCK Commander, late of the Dorothy; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., or to Capt. GARNOCK.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

FOR LONDON
TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE teak ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, G. RICHARDSON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above port early in November, and will call on the coast. For Freight or passage, apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO., of whom plans of the Cabins may be had. The Ship carries a Surgeon.

Bombay, 14*th October*, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, 450 Tons, G. WEBSTER, Commander, will be dispatched early in November, calling at Tellicherry and Cannanore, carries a Surgeon—Apply to Captain WEBSTER, on board, or at Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co's. Office, where plans of the Cabins may be had.

Bombay, 14*th Oct.*, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Editor of the "GOA CHRONICAL," mis-called "CONSTITUTIONAL," says, in one of his Numbers, that you, Mr. Editor, lie—(such are the coarse and vulgar expressions which he constantly uses, in the place of arguments, and proofs, you must not startle, at this as every body who advocates, the cause of order, and legitimate Government, against Tyranny and usurpation, are answered, in this paper by scurrilous abuse. He also adds, that the (excellent and well written) Articles which appeared in your liberal paper some short time ago, respecting GOA, were written by SR PERES, and not by yourself, which he says, is proved by nothing having appeared in the Gazette Paper respecting ill-fated GOA, since SR. PERES left Bombay for Damaun! and further that SR PERES was coming with an expedition "to plunder GOA, and give the place up to sack," which the said Editor declares, that you assert in your *Gazette* of the 30th May last, but nobody except the said GOA Editor can find such assertion in your Gazette above cited. All this, dear Mr. Editor, requires that you should not be silent about Goa, but continue to shew the Goa Editor and his patrons the usurpers that you are always able, and willing, to hold up their acts of violence and barbarity, to public indignation; and, that insolence will avail them nothing.

Your's, &ca.
JUSTUS.

VINGORLAH, 30*th Sept.*, 1835.

P. S. You will find by the correspondence in the "Bombay Portuguese Examiner," that the usurpers of Goa, and their satellites, continue exercising as much despotism and tyranny, as the Emperor of China could do, and all this is done, "*in the Name of the Queen*."

Your's,
JUSTUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A report exists that it is probable the Bombay European regiment will leave Poona for Belgaum, on the arrival of his Majesty's 17th Foot from New South Wales. If this be true, and the movement actually takes place, it will go far to prove that His Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royals regiment is to be allowed to pass the whole time of its Indian service at this place, and old woman's Island (the two best stations in Western India) for it is an incontrovertible fact that the "Lambs" have been cantoned at no other station from the hour of their first landing at Bombay, some ten or eleven years ago, up to this present.

Now, Sir, *since* that period; the Bombay European regiment has been marched to *one* and *all* of the stations garrisoned by European troops on this Establishment, and its Officers from such frequent changes have suffered to no small amount by the loss of their Bungalows; (at Deesa, some are *still* unsold, others still unpaid for) and we all know that Officers in the Royal Army are not the people to give much for houses in this country.

Can any man deny that this savours strongly of "partiality, favor and affection" on the part of *HIM who* * * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

It however, remains to be seen, whether Government will permit such *favoritism* and *injustice* to be exercised over a regiment that is the oldest in the service of the East India Company, if even it had no other claims on their consideration.

It is well known that the late Commander in Chief in India demanded to know the cause why these "Lambs" were to continue browsing year after year beneath the shady topes of the Par-butty, and had his Lordship remained at the head of the Army a month or two longer, he would have discovered that the leader of the flock with his large bell was so incessant in his tinkling, that to be rid of the intolerable nuisance the Farmer-General had allowed his pet to browse where-so-ever he found the *richest* pasture; but thanks be to Lord William for placing the *staff* in the hands of a "good shepherd" who has already applied it to the back of the fat ram with the "Tom tom," so that he now looks a little *sheepish*.

To drop the metaphor, however, it is not going too far to say he has treated regimental Commanding Officers at this station as irrational creatures, wholly devoid of common sense, and judgment. He has raised such a "hue and cry" after them, that the men (particularly the Sepoys) have imbibed ideas of their officers diametrically opposed to those they should have done. For the correctness of this remark you have only to refer to his ludicrous orders and memorandums, which though written in the English character, are so obscure, so voluminous, so constantly changed, that the clearest heads in the place have been as unsuccessful in unravelling them as they would be in decyphering the Egyptian Hyerogliphics. In fact, memorandums of the one day, are so directly opposed to those of the next, that it is a matter of absolute impossibility for any Officer to keep them in remembrance or to understand what they really are, or are meant to be. All this he considers an improvement on the system laid down by his SOVEREIGN, which is so clear and so explicit, that the meanest capacities can understand it. Notwithstanding a few——have been forced into existance by his breath——----coin'd their cheeks to smiles—and cried aloud.

In worship of an echo——
not one of this crew can become his apologists by saying, he wrote them at the command of his superiors. It is morally and physically impossible, to judge of the magnitude of the evils, which would inevitably arise in time of war, from such an impolitic, and deeply and injurious line of procedure.

Can any man suppose that tyranny—that inconsistency—that contradiction will be respected because it emanates from one, "drest" in a little brief authority? can any Government expect that its officers whether European or native, will regard those placed in command over them, when they clearly see that he actually winks at, and therefore encourages such "sayings and doings."

The root and origin of the evil is to be sought for, and found in the errors of one who if he has the knowledge requisite, most certainly does not possess the inclination, for forming an unbiassed judgment of the abilities of him, he supports and patronises.

A FRIEND TO FAIR PLAY, AND AN ENEMY TO OPPRESSION IN ANY SHAPE.

DEKHUN.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Robert Lewis, 22d Regt.
Capt. E. M Earle, 24th Regt., from England.
Cadet J. A. Williams, from Ditto.
Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th Regt., from Ditto.
Cadet Hailes, from Ditto.
Lieut. C. Berthon, Artillery, from Ditto.
Capt. T. R. Wynter, 14th Regt. from Belgaum.
Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th Regt., from England.
Ensign Bennett, H. M. 40th Regt., from Ditto.
Ensign Fyers, H. M. 40th Regt., from Ditto.
Ensign Seymour ——— from Ditto.
Ensign C. R. Whitelock, 11th Regt., from Poonah.
Ensign Wm. Boye, 23d Regt., from Ahmedabad.
Captain Melville, 7th Regt., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Hamilton, staff to Deccan.
Ensign A. Vaillant, 9th Regt. to Neilgheries.
Ensign J. C. Wright, 9th Regt. to Baroda.
Lieut. J. Estridge, Engineers, to Kandalla.
Lieut. E. Whichelo, staff, to Ahmednugger.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9th.—Ship Lady Feversham, George Webster, Master, from London, left Plymouth, 5th June, and Cannanore 4th October.

Do. Do.—Ship Adnandale, J. R. Hill, Master, from Greenock 18th May.

Do. Do.—American Ship Shepherdess, J. Kinsman, Master from Boston, 16th May, touched at Colombo 9th and left 14th September.

Oct. 11th—French Ship LaMarie, L. Briolle, Master from Bordeaux, 13th June, and Colombo 19th Sept.

Do. Do.—Barque Emma, S. D. Hudson, Master from Liverpool, 7th June.

☞ For Passengers list, see leading column.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9th.---Barque Futtay Raymon, Ambrooden, Nacquedah to the Malay Coast.

Do. 11th.---Barque Blake, Wm. Thomson, Master, to Liverpool.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—William Ritchie, Royal George. Parkfield and Boyne.
Do. Glasgow,—Elora.
Do. Mauritius—Emmie.
Do. Bordeaux—Malabar.

VESSELS IR THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Brig Thetis.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Ship Benares.
Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.
H. M. Rattle Snake, 28 Guns.

FREE TRADERS.—Elora, William Rodgers, William Ritchie, Royal George, Robert Quale, Princess Charlotte, Parkfield, Boyne, Kirkman Finlay, Bombay Packet, Barque Syria, Duchess of Clarance, Lady Feversham, Annandale and Emmie.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Clairmont, Nesserath Shaw, Barque Meccai, Emmie, and Grab Shaw Byramgore.

French.—Malabar and Marie.

American,—Shepherdess.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OBSERVER's second letter, we do not consider either requisite or useful.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last, have been the Ship *Lady Feversham*, G. Webster, master, from London, left Portsmouth 5th June, and Cannanore 4th October; Ship *Annandale*, J. R. Hill, master, from Greenock 18th May; American Ship *Shepherdess*, J. Kinsmen, master, from Boston, 16th May, touched at Colombo, 9th and left 14th Ultimo; French Ship *Marie*, L. Briolle, master, from Bordeanx 13th June, and Colombo 19th Ultimo; Barque *Emmie*, S. D. Hudson, master, from Liverpool 7th June,

Passengers per Lady Feversham,—Mrs. Morse, Capt Mordon, H. M. 6th Regiment, Commanding Detachment; Captain Earle, 24th N. I.; Lieut. Morse, 8th N. I.; Lieutenant Horne, 8th N. I.; Ensigns Bennett, and Fyers, H. M. 40th Regiment; Cadets Hailes and Williams, B. N. I.

Per Shepherdess,—Revd. H. Ballantyne, and Lady; and Lieutenant Berthon, Artillery.

WE have been requested, by one of the clergymen of the established church here, to state, "that our presumption as to the cause of the absence of the clergy from the meeting about the Dispensary, was justified by the fact, for that they were detained by the monthly meeting of the managing committee of the Education Society" and that their absence was not considered of sufficient importance to require an explanation at the meeting. This is all very proper, as we think it peculiarly appropriate for our ministers of Religion to attend to all institutions for purposes of education, especially for that of the poor, and "to think humbly of themselves;" but it would have avoided all appearance of lukewarmness in the cause of charity, if that meeting, which was an ordinary monthly one, had been made to give way to the more important one for the formation of a Dispensary. After all, this explanation extends to the Rev. gentlemen of the English church only, and leaves the matter as regard, those of the other churches in the same state as before.

We have heard from another quarter, equally entitled to respect, that the absence of the Revd. Messrs. YOUNG and FLETCHER arose from their being required at the vestry of St. Thomas's Church, to investigate an affair "of a delicate nature" in which "they were as usefully employed as if they had been at the Native Education Society's Rooms." These two accounts though apparently contradictory, may yet be strictly reconcileable, as the latter may have been a deputed duty from the former.

The subject of this delicate inquiry, we understand to have been connected with the Female branch of the Byculla School, but of its precise nature we are ignorant, and not very thirsty of knowledge. However, a word on hole and corner proceedings in the affairs of public charities. This secrecy has been a bane, a curse to those institutions, that, but for it, might have been excellent in a degree at which they never yet arrived, and it is to be feared, never will arrive; as long as the offences of its servants are covered by the cloak of secrecy, and offenders are thus relieved from the dread of public exposure and popular execration.

WE have considered ourselves compelled by the circumstances, stated in the letter of "A FRIEND OF FAIR PLAY AND AN ENEMY TO OPPRESSION IN ANY SHAPE,"—to give that communication a place in our columns, because we have reason to believe that at least some of them are facts which cannot but be notorious; and which must bear, with no inconsiderable hardship on individuals, if not on whole corps, and very unfavourably on the feelings of the European portion of this army. What may prove to have been over stated will bear no comparison to these facts, since that can only affect individuals, while these closely concern the majority; the former will admit of being easily rectified, the latter demand consideration and a change of measures. We have omitted parts that appeared to us calculated merely to irritate, without promising to produce any good effect.

HAIL! welcome evidence of the advance of truth! Harbinger of the approach of justice in the army! Proof of the gradual expulsion of prejudice, known offspring of ignorance and sister of green eyed envy, all hail! Long, unblessing, and unblessed, has been thy reign, Exclusion! Many, alas! too many have been thy victims, who have pined beneath thy cold frown of contumely and scorn, consigned to biting indigence, and still more biting to the gentle spirit of woman, indifference and neglect. Prejudice, even in its own strong hold of darkness, has been hurled from its seat; and driven to seek an abode, where knowledge has not dawned, nor humanity asserted her empire over savage man.

Madras, the benighted, as it has long been termed, has repudiated its long cherished prepossessions and asserted its right to be placed parallel with the older presidency, at least with respect to one act of Justice. We announce with feelings of sincerest pleasure and gratulation, the *abolition of the exclusive clause of the Regulations of the Madras Military Fund*, not only because it ha relieved that army from an odium which has long been daily becoming more intolerable, and opened the door of justice to the Indo-British widow and orphan under that Presidency: but because we can no longer doubt the adoption of the same course in this army, where the grounds

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

of opposition, to it are so much slighter. It would indeed be too much for the opponents of concession, the Exclusionists, to expect that the army at large will consent to be, as by tenacity it would become, a spectacle, a butt for the ridicule, the wit, not only of the other armies of India, but of all the world, for pretensions which have been held to be absurd, and conduct declared to be inhuman, by all unprejudiced Judges. We presume we need not with such data, and under such a predicament, add a *Caveat* to the officers of the Bombay Army, or those fair personages who have incurred a suspicion of influencing and overruling their kind lords, on this now hopeless, question: for it would be an offence against the common sense of every member of the service, to suppose it posible he can for a moment hesitate as to the course that lies before him.

WE give to day, at considerable length, the very interesting proceedings in the Supreme Court at Madras, upon a petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus. The case is that of the Head purvoe of the Commissariate Department at Bangalore, who was supposed at the time to be implicated in the frauds and peculations, for which the Ordnance Commissariate Officer, Captain Dickenson, was sentenced by Court Martial to transportation beyond the Seas. This man however was pronounced by the Depy. Judge Advocate General, to have been "in no way connected with those frauds, and consequently retained his situation for some months afterwards." The details of the case it is unnecessary for us to go into, as they will be found under the proper head; but we may be permitted to indulge in a few remarks that naturally arise from a perusal of the account before us. Though after an elaborate inquiry, which resulted in the conviction of a British Officer of rank and character, it was declared, "that there was not the slightest proof of blame" against the Commissariate Head writer, who was therefore "entirely acquitted of any connection with the transaction; though he was restored to his Office, and continued in it for some time; yet was he subsequently suspended, his house searched, his papers seized, his goods inventoried, and himself placed under close restraint; not only until he found security for his appearance, but for months afterwards; and all this, as far as yet appears, because "they were examining the accounts of the Office." As the Judges of the Supreme Court have not noticed these exercises of power, we may presume they are not illegal, but that they are irrational, tyrannical, and indefensible on any other ground than the want of a law to provide for such cases, we think we shall easily succeed in shewing. We regret very much the absence of the Editor just at this moment, as we are conscious of our incapacity to discuss the subject on legal grounds; but we shall nevertheless bring our own share of common sense to bear on it, and leave the law to more learned heads.

The proceedings are, in the early stages, strikingly similar to what occurred in the Commissariate Department here some few years ago, but to which we need not refer more particularly just now.

If the object of all preliminary measures in judicial processes be only to secure parties suspected or accused; if all means over and above what is absolutely requisite for that purpose, are unwarranted by law; and if only those measures that are prescribed by law should be enforced, then we think it will be admitted that the case before us exhibits circumstances of no ordinary excess in the exercise of military powers.

In the first place, grounds of suspicion are not given by the prosecutors of the inquiry, sufficient to justify either of the extreme measures they adopted, namely, holding the party to bail, or placing him under restraint for a period of some months, from 11th June to 17th Sept. Justice, we conceive, requires that in all cases, some spacific charge should be laid against a man before he can fairly be deprived of his liberty; here appears to have been none; for, had there been, it ought to have been publicly preferred with less delay than had been permitted to occur at the time the proceedings in the Supreme Court commenced. We are aware that it has always been pretended that the peculiar circumstances of this country and the character of its people compel a different course from what obtains in England; but we do not see the peculiarity assumed in this respect, and we are not strangers either to the country or the character of its inhabitants. But even granting, that there was a strong necessity for adopting preliminary steps towards this man, before specific acts could be charged against him, yet is the double measure of requiring high securities, and imprisonment, (though the latter was in his own house), unwarranted by any thing we can conceive in the case, or by any law of which we have ever heard. The course adopted by Col. CULLEN has reference, we conclude, to transactions distinct from those of which Soobrayah stands acquitted by Capt. D's. Court Martial; and we have no doubt that he has not proceeded without sufficient grounds for accusation; but what we exclaim against, is the excess to which they have stretched power, and the delay incurred: Either the man should not have been held to bail, but put under restraint and charges adduced against him; or *sufficient* securities should have been demanded, and the authorities satisfied with *that* precaution, We do not recollect a case at all analagous to it; indeed, to us it has very much the semblance of absurdity; of an act of men who did not know their duty, and wanted a little of that most useful attribute called sound sense to guide them in their proceedings. For, what is the object of exacting security, but to guard against injury or loss? If they feared that he would make his escape from justice they should have fixed the amount of bail with reference to the risk of loss to Government. If they feared his influence, if left at large, in frustrating their inquiries and examinations, then should they have adopted the other alternative; but certainly not *both*. Should however our view of the question be erroneous, we are open to conviction, and shall be happy to receive information and instruction.

The question of "Jurisdiction" on which the judges hesitated, having been decided and "a rule to shew cause why the writ (Hab. Corpus) should not issue," having been granted, we pass over the argument, and proceed to notice briefly the very slight differences between the present and the celebrated case of Govind Luximon, which led to the collision between that noblest and brightest ornament of the Bench, the uncompromising and upright Sir J. P. GRANT, and the Government of that headstrong but otherwise amiable man, Sir J. MALCOLM.

The distinctions are almost without a difference. The decision, of the Privy Council unfavourable to our late excellent Judge, was passed on the principle that the Supreme Court is not empowered by law, to interfere with any process of those Company's Courts which form part of the series of tribunals through which there is an appeal to the Sudder, and eventually to the King in Council. And the decision of the Madras Court, granting the rule in this case, is grounded on the hypothesis, that a Police Office is *not* one of the Courts contemplated by the Right Hon'ble the Privy Council, as exempted from the jurisdiction of the King's courts. How futile: how frail a foundation for human rights! This *ground* we apprehend the Madras Judges will find to be a quicksand, which will sink beneath their feet, when touched by the magic wand of the Directory, waved by the hands of its legal advisers, and potent with its own golden weight. But to return to our analysis. We cannot discover any grounds on which this distinction is made, between a Police Office and a Zillah' court: different we admit they are in their nature, in as much as the former is only a preliminary place of safe custody, and therefore more nearly allied to a provincial gaol; but that it does not form a part of the *series* in criminal cases, as much as a Cutcherie does in Revenue or a Zillah Judge's court in all civil and criminal proceedings, we have not penetration enough to perceive. Surely it will not be denied that the Police Office leads to the criminal side of the Judge's court, in all cases of grave offence; and therefore, we deem, it must be regarded as a stage in criminal processes, humble indeed and at the bottom of the scale, yet not the less a step, on that account. Admitting however that the distinction is a just one, warranted by sound reason and good law, to what does it lead? and to what reflections does it not fairly induce? Either the extension and exercise of the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts is desirable, or it is not; if it is to be desired, if it be really a blessing, a shield to protect the subject from oppression, and that shield is rendered requisite by the conduct of the functionaries of Government; what a mockery, a cruel mockery that deludes the oppressed and injured, with false deceptive hopes, is the conduct of those who pretend by its means to guard the many against the powerful few, and yet make its exercise dependent on such absurdly visionary distinctions as the one made in the case we are considering! What protection does it afford in its present state of uncertainty? in this instance indeed, its benefits will be experienced by the sufferer, but why? by sheer accident, such as probably never will occur again; for, future Colonels Cullen and Captains McLeod will take especial care that their victims be placed within the pale of their Hon'ble Masters' exclusive and irresponsible power, and not left within the reach of the *intrusive Harpies* of the Supreme Court. How easy would it have been, for the agents in this affair to remove the man into other custody than the police, had they had an inkling, of what has taken place! how secure from this busy meddling of the king's judges, might they have reposed, had they been a wee bit more learned in the law! If then such acts as these might, by so simple a precaution, have evaded all responsibility; if such oppression (we are warranted by the Supreme Court itself in terming it so) might have in this instance, and may, and probably will do in all future ones, hugged itself in impunity, by so plain and obvious an expedient, as placing their object within a goal, whence no cry that might reach the supreme tribunal could produce any gladdening echo; where we ask, is the boasted priviledge of British subjects? where the birth right of our people? Is *this*, to defend them against oppression? With our words they are told, they cannot be punished except after legal trial; by our acts, they learn that our words are false, delusive, treacherous: that the boasted justice of our rule is a phantasm, our freedom an ignus fatuus; and that in reality they are still situated with regard to their personal liberty &c. precisely as they have ever been under their own native dynasties. We appeal to the justice of the legislature of India: what is more, we appeal to the common sense of British India itself; whether this is not a mockery indeed, which it would be humane and dignified to annihilate at a blow, and thus remove a foul blot from the escutcheon of British Indian Rule.

How warmly, how enthusiastically should the admirers of him, who hazarded his own interests, and they were great; risked his pecuniary independence, for the independence of his principles and his conscience; endured no small share of obloquy; was exposed to the protracted mortification of suspense and defeat, if any thing could mortify a mind so constituted; and finally sacrificed all but his honor, to his devotion to the cause of justice and the liberties of British subjects; we say, how ardently, should they now congratulate him on this fresh recognition of the soundness of his views, in a case which leaves no room to doubt that his principles were those of the British constitution, notwithstanding that over refining lawyers elsewhere, were found to overrule his decision.

Happy is it for India that the high prerogative days of Toryism are gone and passed; that popular principles are now recognized in all the affairs of law and Government; that the champions of popular rights have no ground to fear the fate of that most upright, amiable, and courteous of men; but that they may now boldly assert the unalienable rights of British subjects, and extend the protection of the laws over all the land, fearless of question or disapprobation from the men who now wield the destinies of liberalised England.

WE have taken advantage of the kindness of a friend, who sent us a few American papers received by the *Shepherdess*, by selecting largely from their contents what appeared likely to interest our Readers, either by the novelty of their style or the intelligence they contain. To most men they would seem exceedingly *parish* being confined principally to discussions relating to their respective states, and the elections of President, *senators* &c., but they are not without their interest to the man who regards that strange country in a proper light. We have no time at this late hour to devote to them, but would just draw attention to the rupture between Ohio and Michigan, and the method of obtaining and preserving ICE; the latter we regard as peculiarly well timed, considering the *sensation* that luxury is just now exciting here and at Calcutta.

FROM the Calcutta papers it would appear, that the fiat has gone forth from the Supreme Government for the execution of the Nuwaub Sumsoodeen, as the instigator of the murder of Mr. FRASER. It may have the appearance of a delight in blood, to express satisfaction at any such a consummation; but the vindication of all law, human and Divine which the execution of a principal in a deed so bloody, effects, deprives the feeling of its natural truculency, and converts it into one honorable to the patriot as well as to the philanthropist.

WE rejoice to find that there is at last some prospect, of seeing the vigorous measures demanded in the case, adopted towards the authorities at Jeypoor, Colonel ALVES is asserted to have sent in his ultimatum, the result of which is now anxiously looked for throughout our north eastern possessions.

WE really must ignore the subject of JUSTIS's letter, not having ever seen the thing alluded to, nor troubled ourselves with the Goa affair, nor intending to do so just now, Indeed we should not have inserted this letter, only from respect to its intention, and its author, and with the hope of preserving it for our Major domo's consideration, who once appeared to delight in the subject. Another reason for our printing it is, that all who see the *Gazette* may have a respectable man's opinion of the GOA CHRONICAL.

CALCUTTA.

THE BISHOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR.—The Government certainly seem to follow out the penny wise and pound foolish maxim to its utmost extent. They advertize for tenders, for the conveyance of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Bombay, in the same way as they do that for the convicts to New South Wales, and being disappointed (and who could expect that any ship taking general freight could be at the nod and beck of a passenger as to the places she chould touch at, as well as regards her detention at such places) orders are forthwith given to have the steamer "Ganges" placed at his Lordship's disposal.

Thus this trip is to cost the State about 36,000 rupees, when a sailing vessel might be chartered for one-fourth of the money.

Your's obediently,

Ben. Hur., Sept. 24.] *X. Y. Z.*

We live in times of economy—and we have now to record another choice example of retrenchment. For some time tenders were advertized for, the conveyance of the Bishop to Bombay; but that plan of cheapness has failed, because, as our correspondent X. Y. Z. states, one of the conditions was that the ship take nup must be completely under the Bishop's controul, as to touching and remaining at different ports! Of course no ship with a general freight could accede to such terms, and therefore the tender scheme has failed—and the Government it seems, are about again to devote a steamer to his Lordship's use at an expense of about 36,000 rupees, when a sailing vessel might have been taken up under proper arrangements at about a fourth of the amount! and to the great inconvenience of the port which has not now a sufficient number of steamers for the trade! In a former case we took occasion to notice a similar waste of the public money when the *Enterprise* was employed for the same purpose, at a still greater expense; and we heve reason to believe that Lord William Bentinck on his return from the hills expressed his great dissatisfaction with that arrangement. We hope that if these things are to go on, at a time when the most pinching economy is observed in other departments, that the subject of the costliness of our ecclesiastical establishment will be brought before Parliament. The Irish Catholics have just reason to complain of being saddled with the cost of a church to which they do not belong: but the Hindoos have still more reason to complain, more especially when the English hierarchy in the East is bringing on them extraneous charges which the legislature never intended to sanction.—*Ibid.*

Another disappointment has occurred in the Ice godown. Last Wednesday the melancholy news was given out, that the Ice was all expended--and all the remains of the *Mary* and *Suzan's* cargo of exotic delicacies is a large proportion of the apples (now cheapened in consequence of the loss of the Ice) and a quantity of excellent Cider. We understand the delivery of Ice has continued for thirty-two days, at an average of about half a ton a day, the whole quantity delivered being no more than was sold out of the *Tuscany's* second cargo in twenty-five days, when the ire of an ungrateful public was so much excited by the disappointment. Yet considerable more was landed this time than on that occasion, and the arrangements for housing it were certainly much improved as far as the same building permitted. The increased expenditure then (for the weather has been some degrees cooler than last year) must be accounted for by some radical defect in the premises; which opinion is confirmed by comparison with the result of the first importation per *Tuscany*, which, though landed in almost the hottest month of a very hot season, and stored in a small building much exposed to the sun, lasted about one hundred days--three times as long as the duration of the last supply. Mr Bacon explains the mystery, by stating that he finds the brick floor and old walls of the godowns strongly impregnated with Saltpetre, which would act upon the Ice as soon as the chaff and tan, with which the lining is stuffed became damp, and produce a very rapid *liquidation* of his consignment. He had no suspicion of this defect in the building.--nor had our much abused friend, Mr. Rogers, upon whom so much virtuous indignation was poured forth because he could not account for the losses he sustained.

We are glad to hear from the *Hurkaru*, that the Ice-house Subscription amounts already to 6000 Rupees, and to find that the Subscribers are at last seriously intending to erect a new building on scientific principles. The Americans are an enterprising people--none more so--and Mr. Tudor, Ice Merchant, has proved himself the most enterprising of American Merchants. He has shewn himself a man not to be balked by disappointment, when success is theoretically attainable and in practice partially attained. But it were most ungenerous in the public of Calcutta, whose comfort is so deeply concerned in that success,--far more so in the mass than his individual profit--it were most ungenerous, we say, not to meet him half way, and relieve him of a portion of the charges, in return for the risks he agrees to bear, and for the liberality of the terms on which he has supplied them and still offers to supply them with Ice while the hazardous nature of the speculation has given him a complete monopoly of the trade.

The Bombay folks have been more alert than we in the matter of an Ice-house, as will be seen by the following extract from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th instant:

"One of our Bengal Contemporaries, we forget which, in announcing the arrival of a cargo of *Ice* at that emporium of luxury, inquires with singular naivete, why there was no ice house prepared for its reception. We at this distance, cannot of course answer his question, but may congratulate the Bombay Club on the greater decision and promptness with which they or their office bearers have provided for the preservation of their next supply --their ice house, having been completed some time may be seen with other new offices, on the road-ward side of their house, the race stand, at Byculla."

The accounts of the Salvage of the Salvage of the *Sylph* have been made up, and the loss turns out less than was expected, being only about 40 instead of 50 per cent. According to the statements we have seen, the policies at risk at the time of the wreck comprehended 980 chests of Opium insured for 10,65,891 Rupees, and the net proceeds, now all remitted to Calcutta, have realized 7,85,604 Rupees; from which however is to be deducted the salvage settled with Government at one-eighth, less the cost of insurances effected thereon, making the sum to be deducted from the above 86,022 Rupees. The net amount saved to the insurers is therefore 6, 49,582 Rupees, being Rs. 662. 13-2 per chest, or 60-95 per cent, upon the total amount insured.

The committees of the several Insurance offices have deputed Mr. Wm. Carr and Rustomjee Cowasjee to receive and distribute the funds, and we are informed they paid the amount of the salvage yesterday, without waiting for the delivery of the Bills of Lading, &c. into their possession which were remitted from China to the Agent of Capt. Hawkins. But it is to be presumed the Agent of that Officer will not hesitate to release his lien upon the property on the production of the Treasury Receipt for the salvage accepted by Government on behalf of the Officers and crew of the *Clive*,--*Ibid.*

The following is an extract of an interesting letter from Ava:—

"The Resident arrived here on the 27th ultimo, and I am happy to say that he has been most kindly received by all his old friends, notwithstanding a very mischievous report had preceeded him that he was coming up in order to demand from the Court of Ava a passage for a British Army to march into China, through the Burmese dominions to the north! It is feared that Dr. Wallick's scientific mission to Assam, and proposed scheme of penetrating into China and of opening a communication between Suddya and this capital, may have created these reports, and some jealous fears here. The Chinese in Yenan have also been sending down intelligence of a war between them and the English, and of their having taken or destroyed no less then 50 of our large ships at Canton!

The unhappy King of Ava continues shut up in his palace, and his brother in law Menzager, governs the kingdom. The Resident is promised an audience of His Majesty, the moment he can be persuaded to exert himself sufficiently for such a ceremony. It is gratiying however to know, that the people of this country, as all acknowledge were never more happy and comfortable than they are at the present moment, and have been for the last two or three years, since they completed the payment of the crore to us. One every where sees signs of increasing population and cultivation. Trade is also flourishing. The British settlements in Aracan and

Tennasserim have a blessed influenee in saving the inhabitants of this country from oppression and extortion on the part of their local officers, and in teaching the latter correct principles of Government, There seems now to be little chance of the present generation trying another war with us, and the presence of a British Resident at Ava is more likely to be useful to the Burmese, than to ourselves. He may serve as a link to bind an ignorant with a civilized government; a junction which must daily enlighten the former in a thousand different ways. He may become the means of quietly teaching much to the officers of the Burmese Court, of communicating what has been done, and what is now doing among civilized nations, and leading the mor e sensible to fear the censure and value the approbation of such nations. But then he must never forget to let the Burmese see by his conduct, that the nation which he represents is guided not only by superior knowledge, but by a higher standard of justice and morality."—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sep.* 28.

We republished recently a statement from one of the Madras papers relative to the Coorg Rajah, to the effect that he had killed all his escort and escaped. The fact is that the said Prince is still at Jugernant where he passed the rains quietly, and will proceed to Benares in December or January. We hear that the officer in charge of the escort applied recently to Government for elephants, to facilitate the Rajah's pilgrimage to the holy city.—*Ibid.*

We received on Saturday a copy of the first number of a periodical, which is entirely the production of young Hindoos, who either are, or have been, students, of the Hindoo College. The paper which in its external feature closely resembles the *Calcutta Literary Gazette* is as a *coup d' essai*, on the whole extremely creditable to the editors and contributors. The introduction, indeed, is not very felicitous, being marred by some sad violations of good taste; but several of the papers have much merit. We have quoted one of the briefest of these as a specimen, and sincerely wish the new aspirants to literary fame, every possible success in their new and interesting undertaking,—*Ibid.*

The Italian Opera has been introduced at one of the great London Theatres, and the experiment appears to have completely succeeded. *La Gazza Ladra* drew a crowded house at Drury Lane on the evening of the 4th June, and this too when Epsom Races had drained the town of half its fashionables. This arrangement will, however, be fatal to the aristocratic, costly and exclusive King's Theatre; but it will be highly beneficial in its refining influence on society at large, and on the improvement in musical taste to which it will lead,—*Ibid.*

We insert a brief repo t of the proceedings of a meeting held on Saturday to consider of the best means of securing a regular importation of Ice. We are great advocates for leaving these things as a general rule to the regulation of supply and demand: but it is quite obvious that in an article so precarious as ice when imported from a distance of 14,000 miles through the tropics into a hot region like that of Bengal, if some extraordinary encouragement be not held out, there will be no importation. The last speculation has failed after a singularly fortunate voyage owing to the want of a proper ice-house. The Committee, however, are empowered to make the best arrangement they can for securing to subscribers a supply of ice at the cheapest rate. Mr. Parker recommended as the simplest plan that the community should subscribe for and build a proper ice house and make it over to Mr. Bacon, leaving him to take upon himself the business of importation, and to sell at any rate he can command in the market, without any distinction as to subscribers. On reflection although we have recommend ed the plan of COLDSTREAM so recently as Saturday last, we begin to suspect that Mr. Parker's plan is the best.—*Ibid.*

ICE MEETING.

About forty gentlemen attended the Meeting today at the Town Hall on the subject of an Ice-house and after reading the resolutions of the last Meeting, and a good deal of desultory conversation about prices, plans of buildings, &c., the annexed resolutions were agreed to. The Committee was re-inforced with three additional members, making their number equal to that of the nine Muses; but whether that was really the reason of the augmentation, as some one at the Meeting enquired,—or the increase was on account of the arduous nature of its duties,—or because the work to be performed was light, and therefore the *power* of the engine required a little clogging according to a principle in mechanics, that the more friction the less work,—we could not exactly discover. It must be admitted however, that in Mr. Longueville Clarke the Committee has obtained an excellent, working coadjutor, and that the plan of a building drawn by Messrs. Burn and Co. which was laid upon the table, did look better adapted for a temple of the Muses than for an Ice-house. Mr. Turton explained that the estimated cost of it was 7000 Rupees. The Committee, he said, had received a great many plans but had not yet fixed upon any one: they had also taken other preliminary measures, and had sent in an application to Government for the grant of six cottahs of ground at Coila Ghat, which application had been referred to the Board of Revenue, the Chief Magistrate, and the Collector, whose report had not yet been made. It was stated that 72 names were on the subscription list, most of them for whole shares, and Mr. Clarke said he had letters from Sir Edward Ryan and Sir Charles D'Oyly, regretting their inability to attend the Meeting, and expressing their desire to support the object of it.

There was some difference of opinion as to the expedience of tying up the subscribers by an engagement for a term of years with one individual; while some persons thought the hardship lay on the other side, and that Mr. Tudor and his agent ought not to be bound to deliver Ice at a fixed price, but left to settle the price with reference to their charges and the extent of the demand and supply, the Ice-house proprietors giving him the benefit of their building at a low rent for the use of it. The best way to prevent misunderstandings, and to insure the main object of getting the Ice, is for the Committee to put themselves in constant communication with Mr. Bacon. In answer to a question put to this gentleman, he stated, that it was Mr. Tudor's fixed intention to keep up a constant supply of the article, by shipments repeated every three months, and that he expected another cargo in the course of next month: a similar assurance was stated to be conveyed in a letter received by Mr. Hurry, from Mr. Haines, a gentleman at Boston on intimate terms with Mr. Tudor.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

We understand that letters have been received in Madras, stating that the new Bishop (Archdeacon Corrie), may be expected here in the *Exmouth* before the 15th proximo—The *Exmouth* was to leave the Docks on the 21st June, for the Cape and Madras,—*Madras Gazette, Sept.* 23.

SUPREME COURT,—MADRAS, CROWN SIDE.

THE CASE OF SOOBROYAM MOODELLY.

On the 12th September the 1st day of this present Term—*Mr. Campbell*, again moved for a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, to be directed to Captain William McLeod, to bring up the body of the said Soobroyah Moodelly, upon the following affidavit.

Ramalinga Row, an Inhabitant of Bangalore, but now residing at Madras, in General Mootiah Moodelly Street, in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, maketh Oath and saith, that he is the Agent of Vellore Soobroyah Moodelly of Bangalore aforesaid, and has been so for the period of 15 years—And this Deponent further saith, that about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 27th day of May last, the House of the said Vellore Soobroyah Moodelly, was entered by one Vencatakistna Naidoo, now Manager or Head Writer at Bangalore in the Commissariat Department, in the place of Vellore Soobroyah Moodelly, and a Cutwal and several Police Peons; and was searched and all the Papers found were secured in a Large Box and removed—And this Deponent further saith, that the said Vencatakistna at the time of such search and removal, stated to the said Soobroyah, in the presence of this Deponent, that he was acting under the orders of Colonel Cullen the Commissary General of the Army—And this Deponent further saith, that the same Cutwal and Peons returned next morning, about 9 o'clock accompanied by three Females, and stated that Colonel Cullen had directed them to search the Females of the Family of the said Soobroyah and their Apartments—and they accordingly did so and removed all Papers which they discovered—And this Deponent further saith, that on the 10th of June following, the said Soobroyah was taken before Captain William McLeod the Commissariat Officer at Bangalore, who informed him in the presence of this Deponent, that Colonel Cullen had directed him to require the said Soobroyah to give Security for his appearance when called for—And this deponent further saith, that the said Soobroyah thereup said, why am I brought here; what wrong have I done? to which the said Capt. McLeod replied, I cant help it, I am acting under the orders of Colonel Cullen, and this deponent further saith, that the said Soobroyah was kept in close confinement in the Commissariat Office at Bangalore, until 11 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of the said month of June, without being allowed to take his meals, at which last mentioned hour the said Soobroyah entered into Security to the extent of 25,000 Rupees, with two Sureties named respectively, Permall Chitty, and Armooga Moodelly, for his appearance when called for. And this deponent further saith that thereupon the said Soobroyah was sent in custody of a Cutwal, Duffadar and a Writer, and some Peons to the House of the said Soobroyah, and that upon his arrival there, the said writer took a list of all the property of the said Soobrayah, consisting of Jewels, ready Cash, Furniture, Cows, Horses, Bandies, Palankeens and other Articles, which list the said writer took away. And this Deponent further saith that Six Peons were left as a Guard over the said Soobroyah's House, and they neither permitted the said Soobreyah or any of his family to quit the house or any other person to enter it. And this Deponent further saith that one Ramakistina, a police peon, was sent by order of Colonel Cullen from the Cutwal Choultry to tell Vellore Soobroyah Moodelly, that he was not to be allowed to speak to his Mother, to his brother, or any of his relations or servants—that at his meals he was to have one of the police peons present, and this order was carried by this Deponent to Vellere Soobroyah Moodelly, as his servant by the direction of the said police peon—And this Deponent was thereupon sent to Captain McLeod to complain of this oppressive restraint, when Captain McLeod told him that it was by order of Colonel Cullen, that he could not alter it—The next day however this order was withdrawn, except as regarded strangers—And this Deponent further saith that the tom-tom was sent through Bangalore for three days successively, and a paper read by order of Colonel Cullen, That any person in possession of any property belonging to Vellore Soobroyah Moodelly was to deliver it at the Police Office. And this Deponent further saith, that on the following day the said Soobroyah sent a Message to Colonel Isaac, stating, that unless his servants were allowed to enter and go out of his house, his Horses and Cows would be starved as well as himself and family; in consequence of which, as this Deponent believes, a communication was made to Colonel Cullen who directed a Cutwal to give orders to the Peons stationed as Guards, as aforesaid, to permit the servants of the said Soobroyah to pass, but not to allow the said Soobrayah to quit his house, and this Deponent further saith, that the said Soobrayah has been so confined to his house from that period up to the 27th day of August last, when this Deponent quitted Bangalore to proceed to Madras, and this Deponent further saith, that three days before this Deponent quitted Bangalore, he and one Bavan Row went by the desire of the said Soobroyah to the said Captain McLeod, and asked him for a Copy of the Warrant, on which the said Soobrayah was confined, to which the said Captain McLeod replied, you cant get any copy of the warrant, it is by the orders of Col. Cullen that Soobroyah is confined, and this Deponent further saith, that the next day, that is on Tuesday the 25th of August, the said Bavan Row proceeded by the directions of the said Soobroyah towards Madras, but that when he got as far as Colar he found he was watched by two Police Peons, and he therefore was afraid to proceed further—And Deponent further saith, that the said Soobroyah having been informed that peons had left Bangalore for the purpose of preventing the said Bavan Row, from proceeding to Madras, he despatched this Deponent on Horseback—And that this Deponent arrived at Madras on Tuesday the 1st Instant, at 9 o'clock at night, and this Deponent further saith, that during the period of his confinement the said Soobroyah has never been brought before any court Martial or other Court, nor has any investigation respecting him taken place, except that on one day the date whereof this Deponent doth not recollect, the said Soobroyah was taken to the said Colonel Cullen's Garden, when after a few words which this deponent did not hear, the said Soobroyah was conducted back again to his House. And this deponent further saith, he verily believes that the said Soobroyah is now confined by the orders and directions of the said Colonel Cullen, and Captain McLeod his subordinate officer.

Mr. Campbell, said that he would first endeavour to obviate the objection which weighed against him when he moved in last Term for a Writ for this person—he hoped to be able to convince their Lordships from the argument used by both the Council for th East India Company in the matter of the petitions of Sir J. P. GRANT, that a Police Office was not a Native Court within the meaning of that decision.

Throughout the arguments of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie, the term *Provincial Court* is used synonomously with Native Court—but in one part of Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet's argument he says "if a regular succession of appeals has been established from the provincial Courts up to the highest appellate tribunal, and in cases of sufficient magnitude to justify it to your Lordships at this board, passing by this Court and proceeding in a course of judicature entirely distinct from that of the Supreme Court &c."—Now my Lords this was one of the arguments used by the Council of the Company to show the nature of the Courts over which he denied the Jurisdiction of this Court—If therefore we try the nature of the Court intended by the term *Native Court* we shall see that it cannot apply to a police office—The Native Court here spoken of is termed a provincial Court, having a regular succession of appeals, even to their Lordships of the Privy Council—This clearly therefore refers *the term* Native Court to the Courts of the Company—Such as the Circuit Courts and Zillah Courts, in which the Company's Civil Servants act as the Judges—Again Mr. Serjeant Bosanqust says "the Supreme Court must have before it all the Regulations and Laws by which the Provincial Court was constituted—whether such court be a part of the original establishment of the Mogul Government not yet altered—or whether it be a New Court, established under the authority given by Parliament to Government to make Regulations"—Now my Lords, if any thing can explain the meaning of the term *Native Court*, this part of his argument will clearly show that a Police Office was not meant thereby.—For I believe no one will contend that a Police Office is a part of the Mogul Government not yet altered—Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet in another part of his argument says "the provision is made in various acts for the establishment and Regulations of Provincial Courts with a course of appeal"—In another part he refers to the code published in all the Native languages which is to govern the proceedings of these courts—clearly showing by this that the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Company were meant and not a Police Office—In one part he says "I need not say my Lords that there is a regular establishment to Provincial Courts with a succession of appeals, from the lowest Court to a Court of the highest appellate jurisdiction, both in Criminal and Civil matters established at the several Presidencies—Your Lordships well know that the Court of Sudr Dewany Adawlut is the highest Court of Appeal in India in Civil, as the Court of Sudr Nizamut Adawlut in the highest Court of Appeal in Criminal cases"—Now my Lords we know well that there is no appeal from the Police office to either of these two Courts, clearly showing that by the term Native Court is not meant a Police Office, but the Criminal and Civil Courts of the Company—he again refers to the code which was published in 1827 and reads regulation 12 which is "The Zillah Magistrates shall vigilantly superintend the conduct of the district and Village Officers, &c." This code showing the nature of the Court to which it applied; But this code is not applicable to Police Offices which are governed by distinct and separate regulations—On the very commencement of Mr. Serjeant Spankie's argument for the Company he says "I apprehend my Lords that the power enjoyed by those Courts—the Native or Provincial Courts is a power possessed by them long antecedent to the British Conquests in India &c."—before the British Conquests in India there was no Police Office in India, therefore the power of the Native or Provincial Courts here alluded to cannot apply to that which was not in existence.—This shows as strongly as any thing can do that by the term Native Court we must understand the Civil or Criminal Courts of the Company and not a Police Office.

At this part of the argument several questions were put to Mr. Campbell by both Judges., as to the questions of jurisdiction and the person to whom the Writ should be directed.—We regret that our notes are not so full here as we could have wished—Mr. Campbell however contended that the Court did possess the jurisdiction and that the person to whom the Writ ought to be directed was Captain McLeod—that it was immaterial whether he personally acted as jailor or whether he acted by means of his servants the peons—who were changed several times a day—That Captain McLeod was the person actually detaining him and it was for him to show that he acted legally.

Sir Ralph Palmer, Chief Justice.—Said in deciding this question, I shall not now give any opinion upon a question which arises in my mind, with respect to the jurisdiction of this Court—I leave that question entirely untouched, but the difficulty which arises on my mind is with regard to the nature of this affidavit—now there are two points—upon which the Court are not satisfied, and it appears to me that this affidavit is not full enough; 1st as regards the point of confinement—I am not, clear that this man has been confined in the manner stated in this affidavit—the Court must therefore have these facts more fully before them, and explained in a much more satisfactory manner—the next point is, whether any thing has been done up to this time, as to bringing him to trial—for any thing that appears here this man may be very properly confined upon account of some felony, and proceedings may be going on, for the purpose of bringing him to trial—the Court therefore will not interfere without having these circumstances sufficiently explained to them—I think we cannot grant the writ.

Sir Robert Comyn.—This case comes before us now with a very different complexion than when it was moved before, during last term—I did certainly then think, under the decision of the Privy Council, cited by the Advocate General, that we had not the power to issue this writ, but the case has now assumed a very different appearance.—And particularly when I see that weeks and months elapse, I do not think it too great a stretch of the power of this Court to grant the writ.—But I concur in the opinion of the Chief Justice, that it will be advisable to have all the circumstances regarding those two points more sufficiently explained.

WRIT REFUSED.

It will not escape the notice of our readers that the grounds upon which the writ was refused this second time, are very different to those upon which it was refused upon the 1st application—to wit—the construction of the decision of the Privy Council in Sir J. P. Grant's case—regarding a Police Office being a Native Court—We do not think it too much to assume, that as the grounds of the 1st refusal were left unnoticed upon this second application, that the opinions of the Learned Judges are materially altered—For if the ground of the 1st decision was right, it would have sufficed in this second decision also to have refused the writ.

SUPREME COURT,—23D SEPTEMBER 1835.

The result of Mr. CAMPBELL's motion this day for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring up the body of Vellore Soobroyah Moodelly was that he obtained a rule to show cause why the writ should not issue, upon ten days service of a copy of the rule.—The rule was granted upon the following affidavit of Vellore Soobroyah Moodelly himself, sworn at Bangalore under a Commission of the Supreme Court directed to Colonel Mark Cubben, Captain Francis Hunter, and Captain Augustus Clarke.

Vellore Soobroyah Moodelley an Inhabitant of Bangalore, at present in confinement as hereinafter mentioned, maketh oath and saith that in the year 1822, he was appointed Head Writer in the office of the Commissariat at Bangalore, and that he so continued up to the time of his suspension, as hereinafter mentioned.

That from the time of his appointment as Head Manager as aforesaid, up to the beginning of the present year, this Deponent had always conducted himself to the satisfaction of his superiors in the Commissariat office, and no imputation whatever had been cast upon his character or integrity.

That certain frauds having been discovered in the office of the Commissary of Stores at Bangalore, under the control of Captain Dickenson, and the same having been investigated, and the said Captain Dickenson, who was principal officer in that department, tried by a Court Martial assembled for the purpose, and found guilty; and suspicions having been in the course of the proceedings thrown on the Commissariat office at Bangalore—a Committee was appointed to investigate and enquire into such suspicions, and that in or about the Mouth of February last, this Deponent together with other writer's in the said Department, was called before the said Committee, and examined at great length in respect thereof, and that such his examination lasted for two days.

That upon such investigation, the conduct of this Deponent was found to be without reproach, and that Captain Osborne who then was the Deputy Advocate General at Bangalore, and in such capacity conducted the proceedings of the said Committee, with their concurrence and for the satisfaction of this Deponent, and in order to shew that his integrity in his said office was not impeached or impeachable, voluntarily issued and delivered to this Deponent, an extract from the proceedings of the said Committee, to the effect following, that is to say—

"Captain Osberne thinks, it nesessary to ex-
"press his conviction to the Court, that Head
"Writer Soobroyah, was in no way connected with
"the frauds that have been practiced by the subor-
"dinate of the Commissariat Department, and that
"there is not the slightest proof of blame ever
"being attached to him in any way, and he there-
"fore entirely acquits him of every thing connected
"with them in every way. The characters he pos-
"sesses, shews the high estimation he appears de-
"servedly to have been held in by the various peo-
"ple under whom he has served."

That for some short time after the issue of the above certificate, this deponent continued in his office of Head Writer as aforesaid, but on the 15th day of May last, he was suddenly suspended therefrom, without any notice or intimation being given to this deponent, of the cause or reason of his suspension.

That about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 27th of May last, Vencatakistna Naidoe the present Head writer of the Commissariat at Bangalore, came to this deponent's house with certain Police Peons, and informed this deponent that by the orders of Colonel Cullen the Commissary General, they were directed to seize all this deponent's private papers, and that they accordingly did so on that evening, and on the following morning, and that they removed all papers which they discovered.

That on the 10th of June following, this Deponent was by the directions (as this Deponent is informed and believes) of the said Colonel Cullen, taken before Captain William McLeod the Commissariat officer at Bangalore, and the Subordinate officer of the said Colonel Cullen, and was required to give security to the extent of 25,000 Rupees, for his appearance when called for.

Saith, he thereupon asked the said Captain "McLeod why he was brought before him and "what wrong he had committed," to which the said Capt. McLeod replied, "he was acting under the orders of Colonel Cullen," and further told this Deponent "they were examining the accounts of "the office, and that if any thing was wrong, he "would he held responsible, and that therefore "he must give Bail."

That on the following day, that is on the 11th of June, he this deponent offered as such security two respectable inhabitants of Bangalore, named respectively, Permall Chitty, and Armooga Moodelly, who were accepted and who entered into the usual recognizances.

That thereupon instead of this deponent being released, he was sent by the said Captain McLeod in custody to his own House, and that upon his arrival there, a Writer in the Commissariat Office took a list of all this Deponent's property, which list the said Writer took away.

That six Peons were placed in charge of the House of this deponent, that is to say, three in front and three at the back, by the orders and directions of Captain McLeod, as the Commissariat Officer at Bangalore, which Peons are relieved daily

and others placed in their stead, by the like orders and directions.

That on the said Peons being first put in charge of this deponent's House, they did not allow this deponent to have any communication with his Friends and Servants, but that shortly afterwards, those Orders were rescinded and the duties of the said Peons were limited to preventing this deponent from quitting his House, and having communication with any strangers whatever.

That from the 11th day of the said Month of June up to the present time, this deponent has been in constant close confinement in his said House, and has been prevented from leaving it for a moment, and that Peons have been stationed at this deponents House as a guard over this deponent as before mentioned from the said 11th day of June up to the present time.

That although this deponent was as aforesaid suspended from his Office on the 15th of May last, and although his Papers were seized on the 27th of the said Month, and although this deponent hath been in close confinement since the 11th of June last up to the present time, no charges whatever have been preferred against this deponent, neither has this deponent been brought before a Court Martial or Court of Inquiry, or any other Court, or any other Tribunal whatever, nor has any investigation of any complaint whatever, against this deponent to the knowledge of this deponent taken place, nor has this deponent been in any manner called upon to answer any charge or complaint whatever preferred against this deponent.

Saith he doth not know and cannot account for the confinement he has undergone and is undergoing, and the obligation imposed on him to give Bail as aforesaid, and for the seizure of his property and papers as aforesaid, since what Captain McLeod told this deponent on the day he gave Bail, that they were examining the accounts of the Commissariat Office, and that in case any thing was found wrong therein, he would be held responsible.

Saith he is now in close confinement at his House at Bangalore in charge of six Peons of the Police of that station, acting under the orders of the said Captain McLeod.

Sworn &c. at Bangalore, by virtue of a Commission to me directed by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras this 17th day of Sept. 1835.

(Signed) A. CLARKE, *Captain, Commissioner.*

We will not make any remarks at present in anticipation of what may be the result of the rule in Nisi —but shall reserve such observations as may occur to us in reference to the case at large, until after it shall come again before the Court.

Madras Courier, Sept. 25.]

The case of *Villore Soobroyah Moodelly*, the Commissariat writer at Bangalore, is one of considerable public importance, involving as it does a question of the limits of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction over the authorized acts of the Company's functionaries in the interior. Our Cotemporary of the *Courier*, in his issues of the 24th, has furnished full details of the divers petitions and affidavits, upon which *Soobroyah* has grounded his applications to the Court, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to relieve him from his present confinement at Bangalore. These have been on two occasions refused—the first time, on an opposing argument of the Advocate General, that, in the case of Sir J. P. GRANT, it was laid down by the Privy Council that "the Supreme Court had no power or authority to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus to the Gaoler or Officer of a Native Court such Officer, the Supreme Court having no power to discharge persons imprisoned under the authority of a Native Court"—and, on the second occasion, when this objection was met by Mr. CAMPBELL on the plea that the argument in the case alluded to pointed out the Company's Civil and Criminal Courts, not a Police office, as those embraced in the decision, the writ was refused on the insufficiency of the statements set forth. This latter has subsequently been amended, and on the 23d, the matter was again brought forward in Court, upon an affidavit of *Soobroyah's* which we have copied; the result in this instance being, that a rule was obtained to shew cause why the writ should not issue, upon ten days service of a copy of the rule. How the case at present stands, and the argument will probably be heard in the course of the following week. Its result will be looked for with much interest, for the strong ground of the Advocate General's opposition rests not upon the imperfection of any legal technicalities, but goes at once to place at issue the immediate principle of jurisdiction, the question of the right of interference by the Sepreme Court. Without the full particulars before us of the case cited by the Advocate General, there can but be mere speculation on its present applicability, or the validity of Mr. CAMPBELL's objection to its being so received. Such a law, as referred to imprisonment under the *sentence* of the Mofussil Civil and Criminal Court, would be a barely necessary repetition; the independence and dignity of those tribunals it could never be meditated to compromise in leaving it matter of dispute. Neither, in previous commitment to pass through those ordeals, could so arbitrary a power be lodged in the Supreme Court, as to interfere with the regular consequent course of justice: the quoted case has then been inaptly chosen, or its circumstances must give a greater latitude to the conclusion drawn. The adverse argument, as we have already observed, holds that a *Police Office* is no *Native Court*, and that the restriction of the Privy Council, therefore, does not here apply. We shall endeavour at its future stage to gain some account of the proceedings in this case. It must not be forgotten, that the power, which the Supreme Court is now called upon to exercise, in one of a most important and responsible nature—that, in forcing the Bangalore authorities to produce *Soobroyah* at its bar, it creates a precedent, which will erect that tribunal into a licenced guardian of the Indian public against such oppressive and harsh measures as the hand of power may summarily adopt, in pursuance of its own views of discovering or punishing the suspected crimes of its servants, *Soobroyah's* case is one drawn on in broad relief against all our English notions of fair and impartial treatment—kept in close confinement for a period of upwards of three months under a bare suspicion of guilty practices, no opportunity has been afforded him of relieving himself from the imputations cast, nor has an open trial of any kind been awarded to examine their justice or enable him to disprove it. The Committee, which was originally appointed to act as a Court for Inquiry, has we believe, some time since completed its exparte investigation; therefore, on that plea even, no excuse can be urged for not bringing the charge, if charge there remain, to open issue. The features we have at present we admit are but vague, yet the material facts, of the prolonged imprisonment without trial or even sufficient intimation of its cause still stand plainly before us; and invite, while their oppressive nature seems of itself to justify, the interference that would disturb so arbitrary a line of proceeding.—*Madras Herald, Sept.* 26.

We understand that the writer of a Letter which appeared in the *Standard* of 8th instant, under the Signature of "ROGER STROKE FOR B—BUL—BULLOCK, OR BULL'S-FOOT" having been discovered to be a Military Officer, is likely to be brought before a General Court Martial, to answer for his ill-timed wit and filth, and if report speak true, the identical manuscript, as sent for publication, will be the chief evidence brought before the Court.—If this be true we must say, under all the circumstances of the case, the giving up of the Letter was wrong, not that we would the writer of *such a letter* should escape with impunity, but it is not through the instrumentality of its publisher that he should be brought to trial and his guilt established. —We have in recollection, a Letter termed, and very properly so—*a seditious Libel*, having some time ago found its way into a public Journal of this Presidency, and as stated on the trial which followed, without the knowledge of the Editor, yet (he the Editor) felt himself bound to bear in his own person the consequences of his neglect of duty, and at a time too, when by giving up either the original Letter or the name of the writer,—either of which he could have done—the prosecution would have been abandoned.

Our Cotemporary of the *Herald* in his review of the case of *Vellore Soobroyah Moodelly*, late Manager or Head Writer in the Commissariat at Bangalore has omitted one important particular—we feel assured the omission was unintentional, and therefore only notice it, that it may not be supposed *Soobroyah's* having been "kept in close confinement for a period of upwards of three Months, under a *bare suspicion* of guilty practices" is his only cause of complaint—he has been so confined, after giving Bail to the full amount demanded to secure his attendace when required, and which he supposed as would have been the case in any court of Judicature, would procure his enlargement; but no, his confinement the affidavits state is as close and his person as narrowly watched as before giving bail.—We have heard much of consultations at a certain great house, and instructions as to how Soobroyah should be treated, but are restrained from remarking thereon for reasons that must be obvious to many.—We may however briefly observe that we have heard of persons in authority setting all forms and precedents at defiance to attain a desired object, and that for a time they succeeded—the guilty have been protected from the exposure and punishment they have deserved, and the innocent have suffered for the offences of others,—a day of retribution however has arrived, and justice—long delayed and tardy justice has at length been visited upon the really guilty.—*Madras Courier, September* 29.

We have carefully read the reasons assigned by our cotemporary of the *Standard*, for giving up the letter referred to in our issue of Tuesday last, and as a matter of justice give them a place in our issue of this day; but to us, and we know we are not alone in this opinion, he had failed to justify the course he has pursued.—We would deny to the Editor or publisher of a public Journal no one right to which he may justly lay claim; it is the not having exercised his right that placed him in a situation we lament, but which certainly can never be pleaded in justification of his subsequent conduct.—As respects the character and tenor of the letter itself, the language employed is not so studiously enigmatical as to conceal, even from persons less gifted than our cotemporary, its drift and indelicacy.—It was to our knowledge much spoken of, and the party alluded to named before the appearance of our Cotemporary's apology, which, so far as it went, was most ample and satisfactory; still the consequences of publication remained at his door, which having been done without the name of the writer being ascertained or even demanded, left him no alternative without violating a pledge given to the public—he was bound to bear in his own person the consequences of his own imprudence.—And supposing proceedings had been instituted, how did he know that the writer would not hold him harmless—numerous instances are upon record of the Authors of offensive publications furnishing the publishers with funds to meet any expence they might be put to, in meeting an action for damages, which in all probability is more than would have been attempted, but certainly is the extent to which the offended party in this case, could have proceeded; and to that extreme it ought to have gone, rather than that the letter should have been given up,—the public pledge of our Cotemporary, and the preservation of the integrity of the Press demanded it.

That the letter has not been put into the hands of the "powers that be" does not give a better aspect to the case—it has been disposed off in a way that will bring it there and lead to the identity of the writer and it may be the consequences contemplated by that identification,—but what they may be is doubtful.—We would not however, that the writer of so shameful a letter should escape with impunity, but the evidence of his guilt ought not certainly to be furnished by the publisher of that letter.—*Madras Courier, October* 2.

The Fourth Term in the Supreme Court closed yesterday, and it was expected that the argument in the Habeas Corpus case regarding *Soobroyah Moodelly* would have come on; but some cross purposes between the gentlemen of the long robe caused its postponement, and application is to be made to the Court to fix a day on learning the service to the writ on Captain MACLEOD Sittings are further appointed for the 26th of the present month for which several causes are entered for hearing,—*Madras Male Asylum Herald, Oct.* 3.

It is with no ordinary satisfaction that we now communicate to the Army THE EXPUNCTION OF THE EXCLUSION CLAUSE from the Regulations of its Military fund. Our sentiments upon this subject have been too often expressed, for it to remain necessary that we should now at any length dwell upon this triumph of the advancing liberal spirit of the day in India, this recognition of just natural claims, over the barriers of ancient and morbid prejudice—the last appeal of the Directors has met with the desired success; a victory we have not allowed ourselves to doubt, when the Officers of the Army should come to exercise their reflection upon the point that was so judiciously urged in all its startling truth—that the ban they upheld in their published regulations, remained not only a slur upon, but a denial of natural rights to, the Sisters, the Daughters, the Mothers, of those with whom they held fellowship as brethen in arms, qualified to rise to the highest honors and rewards of their profession, while this, the most valuable boon attached to their Military Service here, was alone placed beyond their reach. The consideration has awakened all those generous feelings and that inherent sense of justice which before only slumbered, lulled to listless repose under the influence of high flown but visionary declamation on the stern rule operating to check the stream of vice at its fount, and they have energetically responded to the call made upon them. The majority of votes in favour of the new rule has exceeded two-thirds of the number received, as required by Act 2d Sec. 7 of the Regulations; and the resolution passed in consequence orders a communication to the Army, that Section 3d has been cancelled, and that the following Regulation is substituted in its place.

"That the Fund be hereafter open to Widows or "Orphans under the rule that governs admission "of Cadets to the Army, and that all existing mar- "riages (hitherto excluded under the old) be re- "cognized and admitted under the new rule, by "paying up all arrears of Srbscription &c. accord- "ing to the existing rates from the date of Mar- "riage, with Interest at 8 per Cent accumulated "half yearly."

The period for admissions under the new rule we understand is limited to six months from the date of the resolution being communicated to the Army, as well for present non-subscribers as for those now subscribing as unmarried. A term of those years is given to the former for liquidating the accumulation of subscriptions, and of two years to the latter,—*Ibid.*

DELHI.

Our reports from Jeypore have been, of late, somewhat contradictory—It seems now, however, to be understood, on all hands, that the Ultimatum of our Government has been, at last given in by Colonel Alves, to the Jeypore Durbar—We are told that Colonel Alves withheld this energetic document from the treacherous Durbar for upwards of a month! Why he did withhold it, we are wholly at a loss to conjecture—but we are assured, by a correspondent, that his having done so, for so long a period, has rendered it wholly nugatory, and ineffectual in attaining the grand object to which it was directed.

Reports have been current here, for these least ten or twelve days, that the Government intend relieving Colonel Alves; and, surely, if the Agent has displayed, as tis said by every one, great want of firmness, and decision of character—and of this the Governor General must, ere now, have had frequent opportunities of judging—his removal to some less important charge, than the one he now holds, becomes the duty of the Government. The two Services do not—nor does the Political line—want for men of both talent and energy, to replace him. There is Major Sutherland, our Resident at Gwalior, who possesses not only all the necessary requisites, but a thorough knowledge of the several Native States of India. There is too Major Ross, at Kotah—and though last, not least, there is our talented Political Agent at Umbalah, Mr. Clerk, than whom no one possesses a more accurate and intimate knowledge of the Rajpoot character, and of the Chief and petty States of Rajpootana.

We do not, for a moment, deny talent to Colonel Alves—nor can any one, with justice, attempt to reduce him to a level with the Honorable Mr. Cavendish, who was, some months ago, removed to the shelf—or rather to the snug sinecure at Nagpore!—but we do conceive that, at the present juncture especially, an Officer of the most unbending decision of character is imperatively called for at Jeypoor, where our present Agent, owing to indifferent health perhaps, has shewn himself, in this essential, 'tis said, so lamentably deficient.

We cannot, at present, pretend to state, with any degree of precision, the terms proposed by our Government—but it is understood that the most ample atonement has been demanded—and, it is very generally believed, such atonement will not be made by the Durbar—in which case we conclude the Country will be taken quiet possession of, by our Forces, and retained—at all events during the minority of the Rajah. We say *quiet* possession of; because we cannot promise our military friends much fighting.

The revenue of the Durbar, at the present time, may amount to about thirty lacs of Rupees, but under good and able management it might, probably, be increased three fold. The Force that could now be brought into the field, by the Durbar, including the Contingents of the Feudatories, may be estimated at about 11,000 Infantry and 20,000 Cavalry.

We presume that our Cavalry and Infantry Regiments about to move, to and from the westward, at the approaching relief, together with the 11th Dragoons, and Cameronians, from Meerut, would form a Force more than adequate to the conquest of the country—The only fighting that may be expected—for, the "*Renowned Rajpoot*" will never face us on the Plain! will be experienced at the capture and reduction of their Strongholds—some of which, our "half batta" sufferers will rejoice to learn, are said to contain jewels and property of great value—and for this service the Corps of Sappers, with large heavy trains of Artillery, will of course be required.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 16.

AMERICA.

☞"Where is the Vice President all this while?" is asked by curious politicians. "In Washington," is the reply. "How engaged?" "In making preparations for his convention, and directing the operations of the government." What a picture all this presents. Mr. Van Buren corresponding with every section of the Union; issuing orders, giving directions, naming delegates, intimating his wishes here, giving his advice there, one friend writing the resolutions, another the address, chairman and vice presidents named, discussed and appointed, secretaries proposed and decided upon, and all the machinery of this convention arrayed and put in order by the very man who gets it up for his own special benefit, like the manager of the automaton chess player who directs its movements and pockets the gains of the exhibition. And are the American people to be gulled by the proceedings of such an assemblage? Are they willing to countenance the *force* of a nomination thus got up and cooked and hashed by the grand "*Maitre de Cusine*" himself? Has the *democracy*, the true and honest democracy of this country fallen so low as to be compelled to recognize and follow this *ignus fatuus*? Well may we ask the question—for the humbug is so glaring, so brazen face, so unblushingly impudent, that the imposture may well astound the most sceptical.

A convention—for what? To choose by the freemen elected on the occasion, from among the great men of the nation, the most suitable candidate for chief magistrate?—No, no—nothing like it. It is a packed jury of office holders and office hunters, drummed together to nominate Mr Van Buren, and *him alone*, and then call it the *democratic nomination for President!!!* If such a thing could succeed, well may Van Buren repeat, in effect, what he practices so constantly for his advancement, "*the public is a goose, and he deserves most who can pluck most.*

N. Y. Star.

THE EARL OF MAR.—This nobleman, who commanded the army of the pretender in the Scottish rebellion of 1719, is said to have left a son and a danghter at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when he and the unfortunate Prince made their escape to France. Soon after the son, quite a boy, came to America, and landed at Portsmouth N. H., where he lived a short time, and finally married in Kittery, in this county. After the British Government granted a pardon to the Earl, with permission for him to return to his estate at Newcastle; he sent for his son, who went to England, and had an interview with his father. It was agreed that the son should return to America, and accompany his wife to England; but circumstances of an extraordinary nature detained him for two or three years in this country; at last he was suddenly taken sick and died. He left six children, who settled in different parts of Maine and New Hampshire, from whom originated nearly all in this part of America who bear the name of Mar. The heirs have lately taken measures to recover the immense property left by the Earl of Mar in England, and have sent an agent to Newcastle-upon-Tyne for this purpose. The property is said to amount to the enormous sum of sixty or eighty millions of dollars.

THE VAN BUREN PRESS AND THE NASHVILLE CONVENTON.

The Van Buren press seems determined to stick at nothing. The Louisville Advertiser, to render more palatable to the people of the West the National Convention, says.

"It was through the Baltimore Convention that the strength of the Republicans of the United States was concentrated in favor of General Jackson, when he was elected over Mr. Adams."

Now the Editor of the Advertiser could not but have known that he was penning a falsehood, when he wrote the above; a falsehood which every intelligent man in the country knows to be a falsehood. We can readily conceive a conversation of the following nature to have taken place between the editors of the Advertiser and a *somewhat* scrupulous Van Buren man (if there be such a thing,) the morning after the appearance of the above paragraph in the Advertiser.

VAN BUREN MAN.—Why, Penn, how could you venture upon such a *wapper* this morning, as to say that it was by means of a Baltimore Convention, that we concentrated the strength of the Republican party upon General Jackson against Mr Adams? Don't you know that it was directly the reverse?—That we always contended against all nominations by Caucuses and Conventions; that that was the great argument we used against Crawford as—

EDITOR OF THE ADVERTIRER. Oh, Sir, I know all that. I know as well as you do that this plan of a Convention is a novelty, a New York invention from the mint of our little magician; and that it was never thought of, until it was found to be the only mode to make him Vice President. But what of that? We must make the people believe otherwise. The Convention is getting into disrepute, and if we do not strike a bold stroke we are lost.

VAN BUREN MAN. Be as bold as you please, but are you not afraid of being exposed? Will not the opposition press deny the fact, and show the contrary?

EDITOR. Expose! Ha! Ha! Exposed indeed! Deny the fact! Well! What do we care if they do deny the fact? Not one in twenty of our readers will see the denial, and he that does, will not believe it. The Globe will republish my article. Eery good Jackson man will believe what it says,

VAN BUREN MAN. But what will the Globe do, what will you do if you are called upon to substantiate what you say?

EDITOR. What will the Globe do? What will I do? Humph! We will do what we always do in such a case. We will say nothing! Why! What else would you have us to do? And what better answer could we make? We will say nothing, and our readers will draw the conclusion, which we can hint to them now and then, that no one calls in question what we say.

VAN BUREN MAN. But is it altogether right

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

to gull the people in this way.

EDITOR. Right to gull the people! What do you mean? You a Van Buren man, and ask if it be right to gull the people! Why! What have we been doing for years, but gulling the people! What was aur clamour about Reform! Economy! Retrenchment!—Judicious Tariff! Gold Currency! What, but gulling the people? And besidees, to whisper a word in your ear, what would become of ten thousand dollars a year in "blanks, paper and twine," were it not for gulling the people! And how should I ever have got it, had it not been for these *whappers*, as you call them?

VAN BUREN MAN. Well, Mr. Penn. I suppose it must be so. The Old Hero and Mr. Van Buren have found out, I suppose, that they could not get along without such things, and that it must be done to prevent the Bank, the Nullifiers and Judge White, from ruining the country. Well! Well! Let it be so; but I must say that if this is required in order to be a Jackson Van Buren Elitor. I had rather it should be you than me—It is too heavy a tax on the conscience for me.

EDITOR. Conscience! Tut man! Conscience indeed! (*Exit.*)—*U. S. Telegraph.—Observer and Reporter.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

[*From the Buffalo Whig.—Extra.*]

A copy of the Detroit Free Press, of the 29th ult. has just reached us, by the hand of a friend from Detroit, in anticipation, of the mail, by which it appears that the authorities of Ohio and Michigan have at length come to an open rupture. The work is one of genuine Nullification, upon the most approved plan—that is to say. might makes right in the matter, despite of law or civil institutions. We give the article from the Press, entire, with the single remark, that shame for the act which has thus tarnished our country's honour is the prominent feeling the intelligence will every where excite.

THE BORDER WAR.

We stop to announce the intelligence that the first blow has been struck in the Border War between Michigan and Ohio. In violation of his oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the sacred obligations of his state to the Union; trampling upon the laws of that Union, and upon both its rights and the rights of Michigan, the Governor of Ohio, in pursuance of an unconstitutional act of the Legislature of that State, and regardless of the admonitions he has received from the general government, perseveres in his efforts to extend the jurisdiction of Ohio over a part of the Territory of Michigan. For that purpose, early last week, he sent the commissioners of that state, escorted by an armed force to the west end of our territory, adjoining Indiana, to retrace and run the boundary line through Michigan illegally claimed by Ohio.

A penal law Michigan, which is a law of the United States until repealed by Congress, provides for the arrest and punishment of any person accepting or exercising within our Territory any office of authority, unless derived from the government of Michigan or of the United States. This law has been pronounced valid by the Attorney General of the United States.

In virtue of this act information having been received on Saturday last, that the Ohio Commissioners, protected by an armed escort, were engaged in running the boundary line, through Hillsdale and Lenawee counties, and affidavit of the facts having been made before Chas. Hewett, Esq., of Tecumseh, that magistrate issued his warrant for the apprehension of Patterson, Taylor, and Seely, the aforesaid Commissioners, and other persons engaged in violating the laws of the Territory. With this warrant, the sheriff of Lenawee, summoning a posse of thirty or forty persons, the most respectable citizens of that county, proceeded on Saturday evening to Adrian, and Sunday morning directed his deputies to go on with the posse about fourteen miles due south of that place, where they understood the trespassers and violators of our soil were then probably stationed.

With the knowledge that those Ohio people were armed, it became an imperative duty to arm our posse. On arriving near the house of Phillips, 7 miles within the Michigan line, they found nine or ten armed men, ascertained to be a portion of the Ohio party. Two of the deputy sheriffs, leaving the posse thirty yards distant, immediately proceeded to the house, advised the party, that they had a party for their arrest, and demanded their surrender.

The Ohio men refused to surrender, raised and levelled their arms at the Sheriffs' and threatened to shoot them. Not daunted, those officers urged forward and came within a few steps of the enemy. It became by this time evident they meant to run. As was expected they took to their heels, but were chased and captured. They had been instructed and they threatened not to be taken alive. Col. Hawkins, the Ohio surveyor, and seven armed persons, nine in all, were made prisoners and brought to Tecumseh for examination on Monday morning.

The commissioners happened to be at another house, about 200 yards from the house of Phillips, at the time the above persons were captured. They ran into the woods, were pursued but could not be overtaken. Gen Taylor one of them, made a hasty retreat, to Maumee, about 30 miles, never stopping till he arrived there. The other commisioners subsequently followed him.

The Governor of Ohio, who has a force of about 500 troops collected at Maumee, has issued orders for the raising and marching of 10,000 men to that point, declaring that he will never recross the Maumee Swamp until he runs the boundary line, and extends the jurisdiction of Ohio over that part of the Territory claimed by her. All this he proclaims he will effect in despite of Michigan and any assistance the U. S. may afford her. If this threat should be attempted to be executed; if the Governor of Ohio should invade Michigan with an army, he and they will commit treason against the United States, and be dealt with accordingly. One thing, at least, is certain: Michigan will never submit to be invaded, nor have the jurisdiction of Ohio extended over any part of her territory. We presume that an invasion will be promptly repelled not by a posse, but by all the force that can be raised. Our militia law amply provides for the emergency.

We have no doubt, however, that the President, as soon as informed of the present state of things, will promptly interpose with effect against Ohio. The authorities of that State have inflicted a blow upon the Union of these States far more destructive to it, than the Nullifiers of South Carolina, aimed at it. Indeed, we are told that Gov. Lucas admits that his conduct amounts to Nullification.—*Salem Gaz., May* 12.

Emigration in the right quarter.—The tide of emigration has at last taken the right turn and extended to the tender sex. It is known that the predominance of the female over the male sex in Massachusetts is astonishingly great. In many towns the proporion is two to one, and in the whole state the excess is more than *fourteen thousand*. The sphere of Woman's usefulness, of course, must be much circumscribed here, whereas, at the West, whither our young and energetic male population is going, in every department of female industry, she can become, eminently use ful. Teachers are needed in schools, domestic companions are wanted by the young men, and more female industry is in urgent demand at the West. We are pleased to learn, therefore that a company of industrious, energetic, capable and intelligent young Women, are about to start from this town for the great West. They go out under the protection of a gentlemen, and we are sure they will be welcomed with as much joy there, as was the cargo of young women brought to our shores in the early settlement of this country,—A wide field of usefulness and industry, and means of doing great good is spread out before them; and although we don't like to have them indulge in many visionary speculations, yet for a six-pence a piece, we would *ensure* them husbands—*Northampton Courier.*

JUDGE WHITE.—The Torch Light of the 7th inst, published in Hagerston, Md. says in relation to the presidency, "Mr. Clay would be our first choice, Mr. Webster the next, and Gen. Harrison the next; but we think it very probable that Judge White, owing to the peculiar state of the political elements, may be a stronger candidate than either of those gentlemen. If this should prove to be the fact, we go heart and hand for the Judge—we go against Van Burenism as the greatest evil that can befal our country—we merge all private and personal preferences in a strong desire to promote the public good."

BEFORE AND AFTER DINNER.—Look at the same man before and after swallowing a good dinner. In the first case (if hungry) he is cross, peevish, irritable, snarls at every body and every thing, puts questions and give answers in the most captious tones, and is ready to knock any one down that says him nay on any one point. But as his somach becomes filled with the good things of life, his eye beams mildly, the storm clears from his brow; and the black cloud gives gradual place to calm sunshine in his countenance. His face is the index of his mind; his wit sharpens, he is the idol of conversation and mirta, his soul expands in generosity to all mankind, his purse and his sympathies are open to them, and as he finishes his meal he is pleased with himself and the whole human race.—Lord Bacon, very beautifully calls the stomach the father of the family,—[Kilgour's Lectures.]—*Daily Commercial Gazette, May* 15.

ICE AND ICE HOUSES. It is quite warm enough at this present writing to discourse of ice but whether it will be when the types are giving publicity to the labors of the pen, depends entirely upon the future, which may be noted as a very wise remark. We intend, however, to say a few words of ice and ice houses, that may interest the reader. There are persons younger than ourself who can remember when the only ice sold in Boston, was brought to the city in parcels of ten or fifteen pounds in the box of a market gardener's cart, and sold as a very great luxury, at a corresponding price. There were then no ice houses in the vicinity, except at a few gentlemen's country seats, and they were built under ground, and were of small capacity, Within the last twenty years the consumption has become so general, and the cost is so small, that ice is no longer deemed a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life. The amount exported also from Boston to Southern climates is incredible. The art of preserving the ice is very simple, and in well constructed houses, there is scarcely any loss from dissolution, and it may be preserved for years. We rode out last winter, with Col. Metcalf, of Cambridge, to witness the process of filling one of his ice houses, on the borders of Mystic Pond, in Medford, about six miles from the city. The ice house is built entirely above the ground, as is now the well approved custom, even in *tropical* climates. It is 85 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 25 feet posts, and holds nearly 3000 tons of ice. The house is built of pine boards, and the ice is protected from external heat by filling in the walls, which are a foot and a half thick, with the exhausted bark of tan pits—a non-conductor of caloric that has been found perfectly efficacious. The Mystic Pond Ice House is very happily located, being so situated that the ice may be discharged directly from the house in the boats of the Middlesex canal, or the cars of the Lowell Railroad, and can therefore be brought to the city at much less expense and loss by waste, than from any other establishment. The pond itself is supplied with water from another pond just above it, which upper pond is fed by such abundant springs, that we are told it never freezes in the coldest season. The water, therefore, is of the purest and most limpid quality. Col. Metcalf has lately loaded with this ice a vessel for Rio Janeiro, and another for Bombay. He has also sent freights to Norfolk, Savannah, and other Southern ports. It is transported on the canal, and hoisted on board the vessel by machinery, made for the purpose, with great facility.

The process of cutting the ice, getting it from the water, and storing it in the ice house, is ingenious, but simple. The ice house is built on the border of the pond, and one end projects over the water. At this end there are two openings or doors, which extend from the floor to the roof. When the ice has made to a sufficient thickness, say 15 inches, a spot is selected where it is of the purest, most transparent, and solid quality. It is then marked out into oblong squares, 21 inches wide by 3½ feet long. At every 21 inches of width, a groove is ploughed, half an inch wide, and 4 or 5 inches deep, by a plough made for the purpose, and drawn by a horse: the ice is then sawed across, at distances of 21 inches, and one series of blocks being removed, the rest is easily set loose by a staff with a broad, chisel formed end, driven into the groove, and used as a lever. A canal of a corresponding width to the blocks, is then made from the place where the ice is selected, to the house, and the blocks are pushed along with a staff to one of the doors, where it is received into an iron cradle and hoisted up to the requisite height, when a spring, which has prevented the block from falling off, strikes a projection, and being forced down, the ice slides into the house, and is there received by persons who push it to its place with a staff. From the commencement of the process to the end, the ice is never touched with the hands. The average weight of each block is about 400 pounds, and being all cut of the same form and proportions, they are packed much more closely in the ice house or in the hold of a vessel, than when cut out as formerly, with an axe, in a negligent manner.—*Boston Even. Transcript, May* 12.

EUROPE.

NIGHTS AT MESS.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

SHORTLY after this the gentlemen on the right and left of Colonel O'Looney took their leave, and withdrew. There was also a break in the line here and there perceptible on looking down the table, which gave it rather a straggling appearance in the eyes of that most orderly commander. So, having given the word to fall in more closely, and ordered fresh glasses and another importation of Lafitte, he settled himself firmly in his chair with an attitude that plainly expressed how little it was his intention to be in a hurry to leave it. There is a great deal of eloquence in the way a man settles himself on his chair. On looking at the colonel, surrounded by oceans of claret, and lifting his flaming forehead half way up to the roof, you thought of the Bass rock or Gibraltar, and might as soon have an expectation of their vacating their seats as of the colonel's quitting his. When to this you added his commanding presence, jovial countenance, and prodigious strength, and recollected his unequalled feats, not only with the decanters, but with knife and fork, you will agree with the remark of a pleasant, quiet, petit-maitreish, young gentlemen who sat upon my left, that the gallant chairman formed an excellent representative of the Feedian Jove.* I have forgot my classics; but if you have not, perhaps you will see the resemblance. We all drew closer together—a nice family party of his "boys," as he called us, amounting to a couple of dozen; and as there were now no strangers (for by this time I had come to be cosidered as almost one of themselves), the mists of formality cleared gradually off the features of our host, and revealed the landscape of his good-humoured face, waving with a rich harvest of drollery and fun. All the little knots into which we had divided ourselves were combined into one compact body. He who spoke at all, now spoke to the whole company; and the next party you happen to belong to, you will observe how very silent this makes the most eloquent of the talkers to twos or threes. For my own part, though not overburdened with the vice of modesty, I declare if, by any chance, I am overtaken by an unexpected calm in the conversation, in the middle of a sentence addressed to my next neighbour, I find great difficulty in bringing it to a conclusion There ought to be some general rules laid down for the regulation of these matters,—that in a party or more than twelve it shall be highly penal for the eleven who have been busily talking to stop short all of a sudden, and turn their two-and-twenty eyes upon a blushing, hammering blockhead like myself, who was merely humdrumming some nonsense into the ear of his friend. On the other hand, it ought to be punishable with salt and water, or even with expulsion, for any one, unless duly qualified, to seize the ears of a whole party. If there are only five or six of you, you must yield as gracefully as you can to your fate, and listen—but even then only in his turn—to the braying of the most atrocious donkey; but if your number reaches even the youngest of the teens, let no man monopolize the conversation unless you be so minded. Cough, hem, shuffle, speak against him as if for a wager; and if none of all these hints will satisfy the proser, take up a decanter—an empty one of course—and fracture his *os frontis*. No jury would give more than a farthing damages, when they were made aware of the provocation. There is also another plan, not so certain as the decanter, but still one which rarely fails, and that is, to insist on the orator delivering the rest of his dissertation on his legs. It is wonderful what good effects I have seen result from this. The floweriest talker becomes dumb the moment he leaves his chair—the story expires in an unintelligible succession of hums and has; and, in fact, I have so often seen the instantaneous cesssation of all the powers of prosing on the relinquishment of the seat, that I *have* for a long time believed there is some mysterious connexion between oratory and the portion of the body for which chairs were intended. These remarks come in most admirably just now, because they are not at all applicable to the glorious Colonel O'Looney. At all times, and in all positions, he was equally delightful. Sometimes, I have no doubt, he was less amusing than others; sometimes rather dull, and sometimes—for the truth is not to be concealed—he was as stupid as any red-coated biped in the service; but, at all times, his conversation was welcome—at all times listened to without a murmur. O beautiful effects of a temper like his, perpetually good, and of a disposition overflowing with kindness! For, after all, bad as some sour-faced hypocrites pronounce our human nature, how uniformly do we make allowance for the imperfections of the brave, the generous, good, and give to benevolence, intergrity, and friendship, what we deny to rank or riches, or even to wit!

"And pray, did any of you boys iver live in a boording-house?" said the Colonel, looking round the table with an eye that told us he wanted no answer to his question, but that it was just his way of beginning one of his adventures. "Not a bad sort of place at all, I can tell you, a fashionable boording-house, whin the landliddy knows what's what, and keeps up the cridit of her establishment."

"Keeps up the credit, colonel? gives tick you mean?"

"I mane no sich thing, Harry Verner; and I fine you a bumper,—that is to say, you'll send round the bottle without helping yourself, for interrupting me, in the very beginning of my story. The first leave of absence I iver had from the regiment I spint at a very genteel boording-house, in a street, but I forget the name of it, running out of Bedford Square. The landliddy, who had once been a beauty, presided at her table as if she had been the Queen of Love, attinded by a strong detachment of smiles and glances, not forgetting a prodigious accompaniment of airs and graces. Niver was sich bowing an' winking, and all manner of other polite attintions, as she bestowed upon me. I really began to think she saw something mighty particular in my handsome countenance; but, thought I, if she is such a fool as to take a fancy to me it's none of my fault, and she's amazingly welcome, if she don't force me to fall in love with her in return. But the ould beauty had no intintion of the sort. If any body was in love with her at all, it was two whiteheaded ould fellows who regularly flanked her every day at dinner, and made fine speeches to her as she was hilping them to the very best pieces of the fish. One of these ould men was General Sim, and the other Field-Marshal Snook, in the service, he told us, of the Electoral Prince of Hesse. We were a very distinguished company, I assure you; and when I compared myself with the lofty people I met there, I began to be confoundedly sorry I was not in the service of the Prince of Hesse myself. What was a poor cornet compared to a field-marshal and a general? We had ladies of the party too,—some old and some young; but all, according to our landliddy's account, the daughters and cousins of the nobility. I am not at all sure that the King keeps half such aristocratic company as sat down to table every day in the boordinghouse of Mrs. Maples. And capital fun we had in spite of allour grandeur,—every one found his own wine; and although the military grandees on the right and left of the landiddy were prodigiously dignified, it was astonishing how condesecendingly they joined me in flooring as much good port as I chose to order, after they had finished a half pint of Cape, which was their joint-stock allowance after the cloth was drawn. They drank amazingly, especially the Field-Marshal, and I perceived I was rapidly getting into his favour. At last, one day, he told me that he really took a great interest in my fortunes and would give me a hint that might make a man of me for life. 'Oh! says I, 'any thing you plased. I'm nineteen years of age, and six feet two without my shoes, so let us have the hint you mention as early as possible.'

"Oh, it's only a slight idea I have in my head. Have you observed a very elegant looking young lady along with the Honourable Mrs Snaggs?"

"'What; the pale-faced cretur with the sort of squint in her eye?'

"'She *has* an agreeable cast—you've observed her? Well, mum's the word; forty thousand down, pon honour, and immense interest at the Horse Guards besides.'

"'How?'

"'Why, you see, her father, Honorable Tom—fine fellow as ever walked—poor—proud—high blood—low pocket—married city heiress—lots of money—tobacconist somewhere in the east.—Dash for a while—horse races—turf—opera. Stop, says the old tobacconist,—no more of the rhino. My friend—he was a friend of mine—the Honourable Tom—pulled up just in time to keep in with old Pigtail—lived steady—politics—bought some boroughs—obliged the duke—Pigtail died—lots of coin—Honourable Tom off like a rocket again—squandered immensely—drank—caught cold—died—we must all die—and left this one child—widow—interest at the Horse-Guards and all—poor Tom!"

(To be Concluded.)

Lord Longford died of a carbuncle at the back of his head, and not of a bile in the throat, as previously stated. He was attended by Dr. Warren, Sir Astly Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Mr. Vance.—*Times.*

*Qu.—Phidian.

BOMBAY,—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the* GAZETTE OFFICE, *by* NOWROJEE HORMUZJEE, *at No.* 1, *Nesbit Lane, Fort, where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR *will be received.*